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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Late News Items.

Simon Cameron, Chairman, has given notice that there will be a meeting of the Union State Central Committee in Harrisburg, on the 6th day of July ensuing.

The citizens of Harrisburg are preparing to give a splendid reception to the Pennsylvania Reserves.

The Zanesville *Courier* says: Late rains have materially improved the crops in this section, and had a favorable influence on vegetation generally. The planting of corn was delayed by the wet weather—but with few exceptions it was planted in time to make a full crop, and is now growing finely. The wheat, which by no means promised well early in the spring, has revived from its yellow drooping state, and except when it was absolutely killed out by the severity of the last winter frosts, it is looking well and will no doubt produce an average yield. With the exception of peaches, the fruit crop will be abundant. The apple trees are literally loaded with fruit, and the late cherries, plums, and other fruits, promise a splendid yield.

THE Hotel Keepers of Baltimore have entered into a combination to charge *Seven Dollars* per day for board during the session of the Union National Convention to assemble in that city on Tuesday next. In order to defeat this scheme or robbery, arrangements are being made in Baltimore to receive the names of such of the Union families as are willing to tender their hospitalities to the delegates who may visit that city on the occasion.

Among the rebel prisoners now at White House, brought in on Thursday, are two females, one a sergeant in a cavalry company, and the other a Lieutenant, who were both in uniform (male attire.) The latter is said to be a remarkably fine woman, and when taken had command of a battery which was giving us not a little trouble.

On Thursday night last the millinery store of Mrs. Schofield, in Painsville, was broken into by burglars, and about $3,500 in silk, ribbons, flowers, &c., carried off.

Mr. F. T. Wallace, who was appointed by Governor Brough to look after the sick and wounded be onging to the Ohio regiments, indulges in some severe criticism on the management of the agents of the Sanitary Commission at Fredericksburg.

The Franklin *Gazette* says the news that the Oil Creek railroad company had bought the dams on Oil Creek, used for producing "Pond Freshets," with the design of controlling transportation, and ultimately introducing a new mode of conveyance by pipes, is said to be false; having no foundation, whatever, in truth. The *Gazette* also learns that the Maple Grove well on the Blood Farm, which has been flowing at the rate of 80 and 100 barrels per day, ceased to yield on the 29th. It is supposed that the vein which furnished the oil to this well, has been tapped by parties boring a well on the Comb's lease adjoining. The stoppage may only be temporary. This farm is producing about 500 barrels per day.

Adjutant-General Thomas is to be in Kentucky the present week, to attend to the business of negro recruiting. He is very thorough in this line, and will promptly and summarily settle the cases of Provost Marshals who have not been attending to their business properly. The probability is that within sixty days every negro in Kentucky capable of bearing arms will be in the service. Gen. Thomas has plenary powers, and brings with him, to act it with, for the organization of three regiments, the names of qualified officers who have passed the examining board. A fourth regiment, it is expected, will be organized in a few weeks.

Three Government safes, containing several hundred thousand dollars, which were sunk a few days since by the burning of the wharf boat at Mound City, have been recovered.

The Confederate States Engineer Bureau estimates $3,168,000 as the minimum sum required to repay the owners of slaves impressed into the public service and dying while thus employed or escaping into the lines. Of this $708,000 is due to Virginia owners.

The Louisville *Democrat* says that the guerrillas who for some time have been very troublesome in Daviess and Henderson counties, Kentucky, have left the line of the Ohio, and at last accounts were moving up Green river with the intention, it is said, of paying a visit to Webster county. Two squads which have collected together number about two hundred men, under the command of the notorious Captain Hinds. They were prevented from doing any damage on the Ohio river side now owing to the gunboats which are patrolling the river.

The Democratic Convention, which met at Indianapolis Saturday, denounced Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, scouted the idea of giving him a place on the Democratic Presidential ticket, and regarding the claims of the Kentucky "Conservatives" to seats in the Chicago Convention.

Dispatches have been received at Quebec from the Home Government, urging the retention of the Canadian seat of Government in that city, pending the issue of the American war. The Quebec men are delighted, the Ottawa men dejected, and the Provincial Government at a loss what to do.

Colonel Long, commanding cavalry of 17th Army Corps, recently encountered Roddy's cavalry, under command of Colonel Johnson, at Moulen, Alabama, killed Johnson and several others, and captured many p isoners. Johnson was the prominent man of Roddy's command, and second in command to Roddy that Basil Duke did to John Morgan.

XXXVIII CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

SENATE.—The bill donating 160,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the Ship canal from Green Bay to Lake Michigan, was passed.

The Internal Revenue bill was taken up, the clause establishing collection districts on the basis of Congressional representation, was adopted.

The amendment was adopted taxing passage tickets of thirty dollars, fifty cents, and tickets of thirty-five dollars, seventy-five dollars, one dollar. Amendments were adopted taxing incomes of from $600 to $5,000, five per cent; over $5,000, 7½ per cent; and over $15,000, 10 per cent.

The amendment of Mr. Wilson was adopted, placing the tax on wood screws at 10 per cent. ad valorum, as in the original House bill.

Mr. Wilson moved a new section of stamp duty of 10 cents on all sales of merchandise from ten dollars to one hundred, and a duty of 1 per cent. above one hundred dollars. Rejected.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment taxing incomes from $600 to $5,000 5 per cent. and a duty of 7½ per cent. on excess over $5,000. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES moved that the bill be amended, to be taxed ten per cent. on the excess. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER proposed a tax on leaf tobacco of thirty-five per cent. Rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Davis for payment of losses sustained by loyal citizens during the war was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Davis that no part of the revenue derived under this act shall be applied to the payment of negro troops was pending at the recess.

HOUSE.—The Select Committee on the North Eeast Frontier was continued during the present Congress.

Mr. HUBBARD moved to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill repealing all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves. It lies over.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla murders. A motion to lay the bill on the table resulted, ayes 36, to 37. The bill was passed under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill which was passed, providing that no member of Congress shall, after his election and continuance in office, accept any kind of department or bureau, or clerk, shall receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, for any service rendered or to be rendered either by himself or another in the prosecution of any claims, claims, charges or accusations or other matters in which the United States is a party before any Department of civil, military or naval commission.

Mr. COX offered the following: That the recent exclusion of a Spanish subject by the action of the Chief Executive of the United States, in the absence of a law or treaty on the subject, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States and of the law of nations, and in derogation of the right of asylum, which has ever been a distinguishing feature of our political system.

Mr. COX moved the previous question on its passage. The motion was disagreed to by 38 against 57.

Mr. COX moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign affairs. Disagreed to by 41 against 60.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said this was a case where a man stealer and slave pirate was delivered up.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by 72 against 46.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the summary trial of minor offences against the United States, which was passed. It authorizes any judge of any district court of the United States to hold a special session in cases relative to commercial marines. The sentence on conviction shall not exceed twelve months imprisonment in jail for one year or fine of $500 or both.

The bill passed paying the army and navy contractors under laws relating to these branches of the service.

The bill passed for the punishment of counterfeiting coin, Treasury notes, or postal currency.

A bill passed preventing Court of Claims from jurisdiction in claim cases arising from the destruction or appropriation of property by the army or navy during the rebellion. It provides for the settlement of all claims of loyal citizens for commissary and quartermaster stores actually furnished.

A bill was introduced repealing all acts for rendition of fugitive slaves. At the suggestion of Mr. Holman, the subject was opened for reasonable debate, and the bill was made a special order for Monday next.

The House refused by 43 against 55, to suspend the rules in order that the report might be made from the Foreign Affairs Committee in relation to the action of the Executive on the subject of the Monarchy in Mexico.

The House passed the Senate resolution of thanks to Col. Bailey for the relief of Red River fleet.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1864. NO. 228.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

FURTHER OF FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 4—8 A. M.—Our cavalry was engaged all day yesterday in the vicinity of Howe's store. The first attack was made on Hampton's command, and which was badly defeated with loss. We afterwards attacked Hill's left on the Totopotomy river, and drove one brigade out of their works, and held the place an hour. We then withdrew. We now hold Howe's store.

Gen. Wilson bivouacked last night between the Bethlehem Church and the Pomeroy river, and has a strong position. Our loss was not heavy.

The loss in yesterday's engagement was more heavy than at first reported to day. The army has rested, and nothing but artillery duelling has occurred.

In the fight yesterday Breckinridge occupied the right, Beauregard the left, Longstreet's corps the center, and Ewell was also placed on the left, while Hill's corps was held in reserve. Their artillery fire was good at some points. Two of our caissons were exploded by their shells and a number of men and horses killed and wounded. The wounded are being sent off as rapidly as possible. Among yesterday's casualties were Capt. J. Wayand of 26th O., leg; Capt. H. Hardwig, 122d Ohio, and Captain Thomas Black, do, leg: Lt. W. Robertson, 143d Ohio, chest.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Rebel Batteries on the Mississippi.

Military Movements.

MEMPHIS, June 4.

By the arrival of the steamer Arthur we have Vicksburg advices to the evening of the 1st. The Arthur was fired into at Columbia, Ark., by a battery of nine guns of six and twelve pounders; seventeen shots took effect, raking her fore and aft. Her cabins were also riddled with musket balls. Ten miles below a battery fired on her; two men were killed, and one severely wounded. The gunboat Lamsville took up and engaged the battery, but they took no notice of her, but opened their fire wholly upon the Arthur until she was out of range. Three of Mason's brigade boats were laying on the opposite shore, just below the battery.

The steamers Henry Arms and James Watson passed down immediately after the Arthur passed, and were fired at from the battery, but got past without being disabled. It is reported that several thousand infantry are supporting this battery. Gen. Canby is still at Vicksburg, engaged in reorganizing his forces. Gen. Slocum's forces are actively engaged inland. Brig Gen. McArthur and staff came on on the Arthur *en route* to report to McPherson.

FROM EUROPE.

British Opinions of the Late Battles.

SALE OF THE PIRATE GEORGIA.

The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool the 24th, arrived at New York yesterday, with three days later dates. The news of the battles in Virginia caused profound sensation, and the people were astonished at the magnitude of the losses. The Confederate loan recovered 3 per cent. Cotton became weaker under the news.

Some of the papers think Grant was defeated in his objects of advance on Richmond; others think the result of the battles indecisive, and that the Federals paid too dearly for their victories, if any.

The late Georgia is announced for sale at Liverpool by a private party. The crew have been paid off, and the steamer stored at augusta.

HALIFAX, June 6.—The China, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th, arrived last evening. Cotton opened at a decline, but recovered closed quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs and provisions dull. Consols closed, after official hours, at 90¾. American stocks nominal.

The *Times* thinks if Grant captures Richmond the rebel cause is not lost, but admits that its downfall will be a great loss to the Confederates.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

Grant's Plans in Rebeldom.

HALIFAX, June 6—2 p. m.

A despatch sent out by the steamer Damascus, and duplicated per the China, notes the reduction of the rate of discount by the Bank of England from 7 to 8 per cent.

The London *Times* correspondent at Richmond, under date of April 21st, claims that the rebels had full information of Grant's plans for his campaign. In a despatch to Lee on night before Grant marched, the operations of his army, since recorded are detailed with extraordinary precision.

His Holiness the Pope took part in the procession at the festival of Corpus Christi on the 26 h.

The Confederate loan recovered one per cent on receipt of the Scotia's advices.

The Derby was won by Blair Athol; General Peel second; Scottish Chief third. There were thirty starters.

LIVERPOOL.—Breadstuffs—Flour dull; State, extra, 18@19s 3d per bbl. Wheat steady and quiet; red winter, 9s 6d per cental, for amber Iowa. Corn dull; mixed, 27s 6d@27s 9d.

Provisions—Beef very dull; Pork dull; Bacon inactive; Lard dull; Tallow quiet; Sugar quiet and steady; Coffee dull.

Petroleum quiet and steady; refined, 2@3; crude, nominal, 18@18 18.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs steady; Coffee steady; Iron dull, rails and bars 76@7 55.

PARIS, May 29.—The Bourse closed firm at 66f 75c for rentes.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Pacific Railroad in Operation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.

The California end of the Pacific railroad is now completed and in running order for thirty-one miles from Sacramento. Work is now being engaged on the next section of twenty miles.

Heavy Robbery of U. S. Bonds.

NEW YORK, June 6.

One of our prominent moneyed institutions has been robbed of twenty United States 10-40 bonds for $1000 each, numbered 31573, 31574, 31575 and numbers 31636 to 31622 inclusive. The payment of the bonds and coupons annexed has been stopped. A reward of two thousand dollars is offered for their recovery.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 6.

FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Steady; sales at $1 29@1 29½c for No. 1, and $1 10@1 10½ for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at 70@71½c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1 24@1 34½.

FREIGHTS—Steady; 15c on corn and 16c on wheat to Buffalo.

PROVISIONS—Inactive and nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,300 bbls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 117,000 bu; oats, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 55,000 bbls; wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 172,000 bu.

Late Military Intelligence.

Secretary Stanton's official bulletin, dated Washington, yesterday, Monday, 7 A. M., says:

Dispatches from Grant's headquarters up to six o'clock last evening, state that there had been no fighting during the day. The enemy made an attack on Saturday night upon Hancock, Wright and Smith, but were every where repulsed. Gen. Hancock's lines are within forty yards of the rebel works. The rebels were very busy on Saturday constructing en trenchments on the west side of the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and threw a party across to the east side.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated yesterday morning, at Alatoona Creek, states that the enemy was discovered moving around his right flank. He abandoned his position last night and marched off. McPherson is moving to-day for Ulkworth. General Thomas is on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are very heavy. The enemy had an immense line of works, which we have turned, with less loss to us than to them.

Mr. H. W. GWINNER, who has for a long time been connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad as Western agent, and also in charge of the military department, has been appointed the general ticket agent of this road, in place of Louis L. Haupt.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "It may yet come to pass that General Grant will enter Richmond by way of Manchester, by crossing the James River in the vicinity of Butler's present position.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable to.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

CHANGE OF POSITION OF CORPS

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

DISPATCH FROM SHERMAN.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—10 P. M.

Major-General Dix: Despatches have been received from Grant's headquarters to-day, but they reported only certain changes in his position of corps and contemplated operations. They state that everything is going on well. The Chief Quartermaster of the army reports from a personal inspection of the Department at White House that it is in a most efficient state. All needful supplies are on hand and wagons easily transport them to the army. Our wounded are being brought in and transports are not delayed a moment.

A dispatch from Sherman, dated 12 o'clock, noon to-day, at Ackworth, says:

"I am on the railroad at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta—all well."

There is no other military intelligence today.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Army in Georgia.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Particulars of the Battle of Dallas.

Heavy Losses in Hooker's Corps and Wood's Division.

McPHERSON'S LOSS LIGHT.

DETAILS UP TO THE 30TH ULT.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

DALLAS, GEORGIA, May 29, VIA KINGSTON, KY., June 5.

The rebels made a desperate charge about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon upon McPherson's lines and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. They came up in heavy masses through the dense undergrowth in front of our lines, and were not discerned until within a very short distance of the skirmishers. The skirmishers fell back and the first line of battle received the shock in gallant style. In Dodge's front the object appeared to be the capture of Wilder's battery, and the desperately determined effort for it that a rebel captain and lieutenant sealed the breastwork.

The captain was captured and the lieutenant killed, his body falling inside the work. The battery kept up a galling fire of grape and canister, which piled up the dead and wounded by hundreds. Dodge's line did not give an inch. The rebels on his left stood firm, except Harrow's division, which lost some ground and two guns in the first onset of the enemy, but quickly rallied and recovered the ground and the guns. Wilder's mounted infantry, boldly fighting, met the extreme right of McPherson's lines, held their ground finely.

Failing to carry our works with the first rush and satisfied with their reception from the first line of battle, the rebels retired with great precipitation, leaving, however, a strong line of skirmishers to hold the ground until they occupied by them, and enable them to carry off their killed and wounded.

Our lines are in fine spirits over their success. Generals McPherson, Logan and Dodge were upon the field in person, and our troops greeted them with hearty cheers wherever they passed.

Our loss cannot exceed 100, while that of the enemy must have exceeded 2,000. In front of one of Dodge's divisions, 52 dead rebels were buried last night. Skirmishing has been going on since the Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th Kentucky. A large number of wounded were taken to the hospitals. The rebels remained in possession of the ground to carry off their dead and wounded.

Prisoners report that the attack would be renewed this morning, and our troops were in constant readiness to meet it.

Hooker's heavy fighting was on Wednesday, May 25th, in which he lost some 1,500 men, and drove back the enemy from a very strong position. The ground in his front is very rough and broken, though free from the boid hill in McPherson's front. The enemy continues firing there yesterday, and from the sound of musketry last night it is supposed that the rebels charged his lines. If so, they were doubtless repulsed, as his position is one of great strength for aggressive purposes.

Wood's division of the 4th Corps, and Johnson's division of the 14th Corps, were badly cut up on the afternoon of the 25th. The 23d Corps had previously held the extreme left of our line, occupying in a line almost at right angles with the line running away toward the North. Wood supported by Johnson, was started out on the forenoon of the 27th, and marched something over a mile to the East, and then marched South, passing through a dense undergrowth, over hills and ravines, to a line parallel with the general line. The 23d corps joining its left, arrived to fill up the interval. About six o'clock Wood encountered the enemy in strong force, and drove them from one position to another, until a high ridge was reached, on which it was found impossible to take. Wood's whole command, Col. Scribner's brigade, of Johnson's division, were engaged, and a thousand men placed *corps de combat*. A terrific fire was opened on them that gave rise to the report that the rebel right had been turned. Gen. Howard was slightly wounded in the foot, which will not disable him. Gen. Johnson was struck by the fragment of a shell, and two of his ribs broken. Major Mauson, of the 28th Ohio, was killed. Capt. Stevens, aide-de-camp to Gen. Howard, was shot through the lungs and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Fighting opens quite brisk this morning. We are gaining a little ground in the center, but only a little.

List of Killed and Wounded in the 64th Illinois Infantry, Veteran Volunteers, in the Action of May 27.

KILLED.—Robt. Beattie, co A; John Westcott, co A; Robert Cantner, co A; A. B. Wagner, co F.

WOUNDED.—Captain Chas. J. Conger, co A, slightly in the face and back; Lieut. Sidney Spring, co A, slightly in the right side and arm; Milton Cuddaback, co A, slightly in the back; Corpl. J. Parks, co F, mortally, since died; Jas. Gifland, co F, mortally, since died; Valdrom, co F, severely in the arm; Richard Hammond, co F, severely in the shoulder; Thomas Reckard, co F, severely in the leg; John Speck, mortally, since died; Eugene Avry, co 4, thumb shot off.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 5.

Some details have been received here of the battle of Dallas, Ga., fought between McPherson's corps and the army of Johnston, and which was officially announced seven days ago, as having resulted in a victory to us, with a loss of two thousand killed and wounded rebels left on the field, and three hundred killed and wounded of the Union forces. This victory was fully as complete as that reported by the first announcement, the enemy having left two thousand five hundred killed and wounded in our hands, and we having sustained no heavier loss than from three hundred men killed and wounded. The loss falls heaviest in Dodge's command, though the 15th Corps under Logan was engaged.

The battle was the result of the movement of Sherman to flank Johnston at Allatoona mountains, he having a very strong position there. He line running east and west and covering the crossings of the Etowah river. Sherman, however, crossed the river to the left of the rebel position, and with McPherson in command, pushed due south to Dallas, the whole army rapidly following.

McPherson, at the head of the column, had the general misfortune being a little separated from the corps that followed, to intrench himself. His bump of cautiousness, which was well developed, proved on this occasion a good regulator, and he was well intrenched before Johnston, deceived by the demonstration in his front of a small force, could change front. Of course this had to be done. The position on the mountains had to be abandoned, since Sherman would not come to the mountains, and so Johnston made a half wheel on his right as a pivot, and formed his rebel line with and covering a dirt road, as well as the railroad from Allatoona to Marietta. His line appears to have been a weak one, and Johnston, it now seems, began to abandon it as soon as he had occupied it, and to retreat to the Chattahooche river. As much to cover his retreat as to injure McPherson, he moved his left forward in the attack which took place on the morning of May 28th, and which is called the battle of Dallas.

McPherson remained entirely on the defensive. The enemy threw themselves upon him with the desperation which has always characterized their generals in attacking, and as if like were not enough, Johnston continues firing there yesterday, and from the sound of musketry last night it is supposed that the rebels charged his lines. If so, they were doubtless repulsed, as his position is one of great strength for aggressive purposes.

Wood's division of the 4th Corps, and Johnson's division of the 14th Corps, were badly cut up on the afternoon of the 25th. The 23d Corps had previously held the extreme left of our line, occupying in a line almost at right angles with the line running away toward the North. Wood supported by Johnson, was started out on the forenoon of the 27th, and marched something over a mile to the East, and then marched South, passing through a dense undergrowth, over hills and ravines, to a line parallel with the general line. The 23d corps joining its left, arrived to fill up the interval. About six o'clock Wood encountered the enemy in strong force, and drove them from one position to another, until a high ridge was reached, on which it was found impossible to take. Wood's whole command, Col. Scribner's brigade, of Johnson's division, were engaged, and a thousand men placed *cors de combat*. A terrific fire was opened on them that gave rise to the report that the rebel right had been turned. Gen. Howard was slightly wounded in the foot, which will not disable him. Gen. Johnson was struck by the fragment of a shell, and two of his ribs broken. Major Manson, of the 28th Ohio, was killed. Capt. Stevens, aide-de-camp to Gen. Howard, was shot through the lungs and is supposed to be mortally wounded. Fighting opens quite brisk this morning. We are gaining a little ground in the center, but only a little.

THE Connecticut papers give accounts of an unprecedented hail storm in Tolland county, on Wednesday last. Some members of the Legislature brought to the State House quantities of the hail stones over an inch in diameter, and they were taken up by baskets full. In some places they were blown in huge drifts, reaching to the hubs of the carriage wheels. A great amount of injury was done to the trees, and an immense amount of glass was broken in Rockville and Vernon Centre.

City Intelligence.

THE GREAT FAIR.

THE FOURTH DAY.

Attendance Constantly Increasing.

The Firemen's Trumpet Contest.

Receipts Over $200,000

The fourth day of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair witnessed an increased attendance of visitors, and an unusually large amount of sales. The several halls were thronged all day, and at night it was almost impossible to get through the crowd. The fruit of the success of the Fair cannot be properly estimated, but it is admitted by all that it exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its projectors.

The receipts of the Fair up to last night exceed two hundred thousand dollars. We were unable to ascertain the exact amount from the fact that the receipts from sales yesterday had not been counted.

The Ladies' Bazaar was, as usual, the centre of attraction, not excepting Floral Hall. The various booths were surrounded by admiring crowds of ladies and gentlemen, and the amount of sales must have been very large. The voting for the fireman's horn was still animated, and each day grows more exciting. The voting for the case of pistols, to be presented to the Pennsylvania general who receives the highest number of votes, is not very large. The contest is between Major General's Hancock and Frank Herron, the latter of this city, being slightly ahead. The vote on the dressing gowns, sword, Union chair and sewing machine is steadily increasing, and will become more animated as the Fair progresses. The attractions of the Bazaar are well maintained, and new articles are being daily added to the stock on hand.

The ladies of the East Liberty booth have added two magnificent dressing gowns to their attractions—one for General Grant and the other for General McClellan. The subscriptions to that of General Grant amount to over $400. The sword to be given to General Meade has received subscriptions amounting to over two hundred dollars. The ladies having these articles in charge are using their efforts to secure a large subscription.

Floral Hall still continues to excite the admiration of the thousands that daily visit it. Yesterday the decorating committee had parties at work redecorating the hall with evergreens, and in the evening it wore a fresh and beautiful appearance on the opening of the Fair. The Committee on Floral Hall have been unceasing in their efforts to render their department attractive, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have been successful. The Swiss Cottage attracts our German fellow-citizens, while Mrs. Schoonmaker's refreshment stand is largely patronized. Rustic Booth and the Bower of Rest come in for their full share of attention, while the Coquet Booth does a flourishing business. A great many rare and beautiful plants have been sold to visitors, although they will remain on exhibition till the close.

The "Curiosity Shop" was densely crowded all day and evening. The room in which the relics and curiosities are displayed is entirely too small to accommodate the public, and the articles on exhibition are so numerous that many are necessarily left out of sight. The many curious things to be seen in this department cannot be enumerated in a newspaper, and a catalogue would probably make a large sized volume. A large number of articles have been sold, but there is no perceptible diminution in the amount and variety. Those who miss seeing the "Old Curiosity Shop" will miss a rare treat.

Monitor Hall was very largely attended, and great interest was manifested in the movements of the model monitor which moves in a circle of the lake hundreds of times during the day and night. "Lincoln's Pop Gun," as the patent of the 20-inch gun is called, excites the astonishment of every one, particularly when compared with the pattern of the Columbiad of 1860. Although several attempts have been made to lift the solid shot, we have not yet heard of any successful individual. The airgun shooting gallery is doing a thriving business, and the ten-pins are in constant use. Altogether, Monitor Hall continues to be one of the attractions, and visitors are highly delighted with it.

The Dining Hall, as usual, was visited by a large proportion of the throng that visited the Fair, and the attendants were constantly engaged from the time the doors were opened to the public. Some fifteen hundred persons were supplied with dinner, and probably an equal number with supper, and that the meals furnished were of a most excellent character, it is needless for us to say. We are pleased to note the fact that contributions of the various commodities and luxuries of the season are being freely supplied, and that the Dining Hall will prove one of the most profitable, as it has proved one of the most useful and interesting features of the Fair, is already manifest. The Johnstown table, in charge of Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Haven and Mrs. Finney, is largely patronized. Fresh viands of every description are brought daily from the country, and are served up in the most appetizing manner.

The Auditorium last night was thronged by a fashionable and appreciative audience, to hear and see the performance of the beautiful tableaux "On the Sea Shore," by the United German Singers' Societies, which comprise the Philharmonic Society, Orpheus and Birmingham Singers' Society. The Great Western Band will also took part in the performance, which was a decidedly successful one. The pupils of the Public Schools of Allegheny, under the direction of Professor W. H. Slack, give a grand concert this (Tuesday) evening, in Auditorium Hall, for the benefit of the Fair fund. There will be a grand chorus of about three hundred singers, with instrumental accompaniment. Duetts, trios, quartettes and choruses, many of which have been written expressly for the occasion, will comprise the evening's entertainment.

The interest taken in Mechanics' Hall increases from day to day. The receipts of to-day will scarcely know it to-morrow, so fast will be the additions to its already overcrowded apartments. Since our visit on Saturday, we have noticed many articles, one of which we have not heretofore made mention, the majority of which were sent in during the day on Monday.

Beckham & Long, No. 127 Liberty st., through their personal exertions in furtherance of the mechanical department of the fair, exhibit the following agricultural implements, all of which have been donated, and for which they are the agents: One Buckeye Mower, manufactured by C. Aultman & Co., Canton, Ohio, valued at $135; one Russell's Iron Mower, manufactured in Massilon, Ohio, by Russell & Co., valued at $150; one straw cutter, Thos. Harper, worth $12; one straw cutter, Pittsburgh Agricultural Works, value $30; four corn shellers, from D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia; Beckham's patent one-horse planting mill, value $30; Wm. S. Boyd & Co., Philadelphia, one farm grist mill, $55; S. Keller, of Lancaster, Pa., one farm grist mill, $50; C. C. Coleman, Allegheny City, one Economy horse rake, $36; one wheel horse rake, from Furst & Beady, Chicago, $40; Maffett & Old, one grain drill, $90; Barnby, Ranke & Co., Salem, O., one Ball mower, $143.

John A. George, agent, Robinson street, Allegheny, exhibits a seed sowing harrow, patented Nov. 11, 1862. This machine is worthy the attention of farmers, as it will sow all kinds of grain in an even manner, and can be converted into a harrow at any time. The agent will sell county and State rights.

John Shehad & Co. Allegheny, give a very fine assortment of leather.

Nathan Crawford, of Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa., one Washing Machine $12.

Benjamin Reed, exhibits the Excelsior Washing Machine, manufactured by himself, and Margaret Reed, of Pittsburgh. A number of our citizens who have used this machine have voluntary testified to its merits, some of whom have used it for years. Mr. Reed proposes to Executive Committees that if they will fairly test the machine, he will share the profits of his sales for and during the war. Value $15.

J. Paschieman, of Pittsburgh, and Phillips, Park & Co., give two splenpid wagons, the value of which we are unable to give.

Russey, Wells & Co., make a handsome display of cast steel files, saws, picks, hammers, &c., manufactured at their works,

R. Hall & Co., give three of their splendid iron mowers, valued at $150, which were sold the first day of the exhibition. They also have on exhibition two of Amodon's Improvid Clothes Wringers, manufactured in Springfield, Mass. Value, $12. Piece of cultivator tooth, made by D. B. Rogers & Co., Pittsburgh. One Telegraph Straw Cutter, made by J. H. Wilson & Co. Value, $32.

The splendid steam engine boiler &c., which we have before noticed, has been appraised by a Committee of Machinists, at $4,000, at which figure it will doubtless go sold.

The old fashioned spinning wheel, sits in the Hall "solitary and alone," without label or note to tell its history. It is made of substantial wood, and will be ready to any one who knows how to run the machine.

Between the Auditorium and Mechanics' Hall hangs a patent gate donated to the Fair by Hunter, Sides & Lee, Bellaire, Ohio. They also exhibit a model of a cottage gate.

The dealers in pig metal have given a large amount of that article, which materially swell the receipts of the Fair.

There are, doubtless, many useful articles which we have failed to notice. Under the circumstances, however, we have done the best we could.

The attractions for the day, the fifth day of the Fair, will, as usual, be of a varied and pleasing character. Besides the Bazaar, Floral Hall, Art Gallery, Old Curiosity Shop, Monitor Hall, Mechanics' Hall, Dining Hall, and the Stock Department will be open from ten o'clock each morning until ten o'clock at night, and many of them will contain new features. One fact for the public we desire to repeat, and that is, goods may be purchased in the Ladies' Bazaar as cheap as the same articles can be bought at any of the stores in the two cities. Visit the Sanitary Fair to-day, if you have the time for one visit.

We are gratified to learn that a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair has made an offer of $100 *in cash*, for the prize boat given by the champion oarsman, James Hamill, provided another member of the Executive Committee will take the boat from him. The boat is to Sharpsburg, and thence to the place of starting. The latter member of the Executive Committee is to have the right to choose the time and stage of water. The offer has been accepted, and thus a handsome contribution to the fund for our sick and wounded soldiers is assured.

In one of the side-shows—the proceeds of which go to the Fair, we believe—can be seen four full grown elks, from California. These animals, it is said, will travel one hundred and fifty miles in a day. They are worth seeing.

Death of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Moody.

Last night a telegram was received by John Harper, Esq., from Col. Collier, making the painful announcement of the death of Lieut. Col. William Henry Moody, of the 139th Regiment, and that his body was in Washington being embalmed. We are without any particulars of his death, but we presume it occurred in the battle of Cold Harbor, in which the troops of Generals Wright and Smith were engaged. The deceased was a native of England, and came to this country when quite a lad. He was a printer by profession, having worked for several years upon the *Dispatch*, both as compositor and reporter. At one time he conducted the *Evening Reporter*, which under his management became quite successful. In 1862, when military organizations were being raised for the nine months service, Col. Moody, with laudable zeal and patriotism, commenced recruiting a company for three years or the war. This effort becoming known to Mr. William Semple, of Allegheny City, he was impressed with his patriotic purpose, and rendered him valuable pecuniary assistance, and not only was Col. Moody enabled to raise his company, but in an opportunity short time through his untiring energy, a battalion of four companies was enrolled and attached to Col. Collier's regiment—he being commissioned its Major. A short time after entering the field he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. The history of the 139th regiment is unusually brilliant, and with it Col. Moody has always been identified. He was never absent from duty but twice, and then to make short visits to his home.

Although when he entered the service he was entirely ignorant of military drill and discipline, he soon acquired through natural aptness a proficiency in them that often elicited the commendation of his superior officers. After the wounding of Col. Collier at Gettysburg the command of the regiment devolved upon Col. Moody, in which he continued with but a brief interval until his death. As a tactician he had few superiors in the division, and as a disciplinarian scarcely an equal. In action he was brave, fearless, skilful and prudent. In the eight days fight in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania he distinguished himself for these qualities and received the cordial compliments of his general officers. The officers and men of his regiment universal unanimity wrote home to their friends—"Moody was as brave as a lion."

Thus one by one fall our heroes in their country's cause. Cheerfully make they the sacrifice—sadly does it fall upon the community. Often have we been called upon to mourn the loss of our gallant soldiers, but none more brave than Col. Moody has lost his life in this terrific struggle.

He was a very young man to have achieved so excellent a reputation, being but twenty-seven years of age. He leaves a wife and mother, a sister, and a brother, who is also in the military service, to mourn his early loss.

Air Meeres Strande.

Audience Hall was, we are pleased to say, filled last night, at the opening concert of the musical department of our Sanitary Fair, with a most fashionable and attentive audience, to listen to the beautiful and unique creation of Julius Otto. The various German singing societies of our cities deserve praise for their enterprise and perseverance, in rendering this most difficult of the later musical works in the manner in which it was performed last night; and we hope they will consent to repeat it at a more moderate price of admission before the coming fall or winter. Of the piece itself, we have only time to say that the orchestral parts were, considering the improvement and promptness which they possess in a musical tableau, far exceeding that of a mere accompaniment, and were performed in a manner worthy of all praise. The choruses were also full of ease and grace, the Opening Hymn and the Drinking Song, and they gave evidence that the Societies had improved. The last two months, at which time it had been resolved to perform "On the Seashore" at the Sanitary Fair, most diligently. Messrs. Adolf Baedelheimer, who sang the bass solo, and Mr. Auerbuhn, who rendered the tenor solo, "Sailors' Serenade," were much deservedly applauded, and the after even *encored*. If the musical tableau should be repeated, as we hope it may, we promise those who attend, a most delightful evening.

Wounded Pennsylvanians at Dallas.

The following wounded Pennsylvanians have arrived at the hospitals from Gen. Sherman's army: Capt. J. S. Gintner, 73d, nose; J. Elgal, G, 28th; A. M. Baily, H, 14th, abdomen; Wm. H. Walling, A, 11th, left hand; James Riley, F, 73d; Chas. Shannon, A, 27th, left hand; Christian Eckel, D, 73d, left hand; Charles Smith, I, 28th, corporal James Kelly, B, 12th, lower jaw; Francis Bowen, G, 77th, right arm; Richard R. Campbell, E, 29th, left leg; Alfred Robbonnet, E, 11th; John M. Baker, C, 28th; Capt. Joseph C. Moore, Fayette county, 73d, fractured left forefinger.

Seriously Wounded.—A dispatch was received yesterday at the Army of the Potomac, announcing that Lieut. Col. Mellwaine, of the One hundred and Second Pennsylvania volunteers, was

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Photographs.—Brady's National Photographic Portrait Gallery, Penn street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (established in Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Gallery on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the size of a smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size. Photographs desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864.

The Presidential Convention To-day.

The Republican Union Presidential Convention meets in Baltimore to-day. Probably no man among us can remember the time when a convention has assembled whose nominee was so certain of being elected, or whose action was so clearly indicated in advance by popular sentiment. Indeed, the Convention will have but one thing to do, and that will be, simply to register the popular will.

It is no exaggeration to say that, if the Convention consults public sentiment it will renominate Mr. LINCOLN; that it will do so, and that, too, with perfect unanimity, we have not the slightest doubt. There will be in Mr. LINCOLN'S re-nomination the fortunate circumstance of the declaration of all the country can wish to know concerning the platform of the nominee. Mr. LINCOLN'S course and utterances are so well understood and approved by the great mass of his countrymen, that the Convention will find no difficulty in framing whatever resolutions or address it may feel disposed to adopt.

This is a rare thing, perhaps it has never before occurred, in the history of our country. Party managers may, at times, have undertaken to make it appear that their favorites were equally popular with the people, that the popular manifestations were equally spontaneous; but such has, we believe, never in reality been the case. Heretofore, party machinery has been so manipulated as to counterfeit what is now the present genuine expression of the popular feeling. The idea and the purpose so intensified in the great struggle on the battle-fields of Virginia and Georgia, will be the idea and purpose which Mr. LINCOLN'S re-nomination will most happily illustrate. There is, in our judgment, no better explanation than this of the almost universal expression in his favor; there can be no better platform, on which, in obedience to that expression, to place him formally before the country.

In times when partyism ruled conventions and the people, the arts and power of politicians were made use of manage these things. But the people, in grasping the momentous issues which distinguish the day in which we live from any other in the world's history, have risen superior to party ism and leadership, and the result is that, while, as has been the case with every cause, and in all times, here and there may be found a few straggling factionists, the true stand together in managing their political affairs, as our armies do in enforcing with deadly argument the same class of ideas and the same general purpose.

As to the candidate for Vice President, there may be some diversity of views, soon to be settled, however, and in the most perfect harmony. None but good names have been mentioned, and we feel confident that no other will be.

Meeting at a time when the interest of the nation centers in the military operations before Richmond, the convention, in whatever it does, will keep in view the strengthening of the hearts and arms of our brave men in the field. The man that does not feel to do this, is no patriot, and should go among the rebels at once. It will be gratifying no doubt to the vast majority of our men in the field, to have Mr. LINCOLN re-nominated. It will show to them, and to the rebels, that there is to be no turning or shadow of it,—that whatever comes to-day or to-morrow, the Government will keep right on, with no thought of anything else than of fighting this war through to the end, which must be the suppression of the rebellion and the re-establishing of federal authority overall the States of the Union.

This is just what Mr. LINCOLN'S re-nomination will mean; and it will not be altogether figurative to say that the armies now confronting the enemy will be reinforced thereby.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church.

This body, which has been in session, in Philadelphia, for eight days, adjourned on Friday, after a very harmonious meeting. The business which came before it has been generally matters connected with its own internal polity, and few questions of general interest entered into its discussions. As the distinctive character of this church is its fidelity to the use of Ruse's version of the Psalm's of David in praise, it will be a matter of interest to the public to know that the church has taken an advanced step in improving the version of the Psalms to the literature and laws of versification of the present day. A committee has been appointed to take charge of the preparation of a new version of the Psalms, and to offer premiums for the best versions. The report of this committee will go back to that body for its action, and it is thought that a more acceptable book of praise will be furnished to that church.

A report was also adopted declaring that in the judgment of the Assembly it is desirable and a duty that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to recognize the supremacy of God and His law; and of Jesus Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, in his character as the Governor of the nations.

On the question of slavery this Church took decided action against it many years ago, and its members and ministers have been distinguished for their loyalty and fidelity to the Government, ever since the inauguration of the present rebellion.

The Assembly decided to hold its next meeting in the First Church, Washington, Iowa, on the last Thursday of May, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Barbarism of the Rebels.

We have from time to time published the details of the Fort Pillow massacre, and the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. The Committee on the Conduct of the War, have just issued from the Government printing-house, bound together in a small volume, two reports of that committee, one relating to the Fort Pillow massacre, and the other to the condition and treatment of Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war. They show, if any further evidence was needed, the cruelty, the brutality, the fiendish hate which slavery has generated and fostered in the Southern heart. We have here not only a record of the atrocities of Fort Pillow presented in a permanent form, but also the first instance of a Government deliberately undertaking to starve to death thousands of prisoners of war, and from pure love of cruelty, by attenuating the lives of the victims, by unwholesome food, such as dogs would not eat, in cold, filthy, crowded prisons, without fire or clothing. They seemed to have been emulous of making the starvation of prisoners a fine art, and conducting in it a scale which would put to blush the tyrants and monsters of mankind. One witness in reply to the committee, who inquired if he was all the time hungry said:—

"Hungry! I could eat anthing in the world that came before us; some of the boys would get boxes from the North with meat of different kinds in them and, after they had picked the meat off, they would throw the bones away into the spit-boxes, and we would pick the bones out of the spit-boxes and gnaw them over again."

The report of the committee is illustrated by lithographs from photographs of several of the prisoners who seem to be living skeletons, rather than men of flesh and blood.

Our Ability to Meet a Heavy Debt.

The census returns are instructive on this point. In 1850 the value of the sawed and planed lumber of this country was $58,521,976; in 1860, $85,902,286, being an increase of 64 per cent. The product of the flour and grist mills in 1850 was valued at $133,897,906; in 1860, at $223,144,369, being an increase also of 64.2 per cent. The value of the annual product of the machine shops, &c., was, in 1850, $7,998,339; in 1860, $47,118,750, or an increase of 68.2 per cent. Of coal, the annual value in 1850 was $7,491,191, against $19,355,765 in 1860, or an increase of 169.9 per cent. And so we might go on showing by indisputable facts and figures the marvellous increase of the national wealth. The cash value of the farms was more than doubled, being $3,267,879,245 in 1850, and $6,638,414,231 in 1860, and the value of the real estate and personal property was also more than doubled, being $7,135,780,228 against $16,159,616,068. The value of the products of industry of the nation for 1860 was $1,900,000,000.

Before the war closed the debt was about to $3,000,000,000; on 5/0,000,0 0 be no interest to pay, and a ly growing richer can afford r annum in interest, since r per cent. on its capital ably less than one per annual production.

Permitting Soldiers to Vote.

A special election will take place in this State, on the first Tuesday of August next, to decide whether the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, permitting soldiers to vote, shall or shall not be adopted. It is vital to the interests of the Union cause that this modification of the State Constitution should take place, but to insure its success beyond the chance of failure, it is essential that every Union voter should begin at once to canvass his district. Let not over-confidence, in its supposed favor with the masses, shut any man's eyes to the fact that there is a systematic, organized plan inaugurated to defeat it. The Copperheads of the State are insidiously and industriously at work to prevent the adoption of the proposed amendments. They are satisfied that if the soldiers are permitted to vote, Pennsylvania will cast her ballots for the standard-bearer of the Union party, whoever he may be. They know she is loyal to the core. An overwhelming majority can be secured in favor of the amendment, if the Union men will only go to work. And why should they not? Is the citizen whose conviction of duty and devotion to his country which led him voluntarily to risk his life in its defense, less capable on that account of saying who shall administer the affairs of the government? We think not. There is no class of our population so well qualified to exercise this valuable franchise as the American soldier. In our day "bayonets think." Our soldiers read. They are well versed in the history and principles of a republican form of government. They are deeply interested in the politics of the country. Gathered from the best families in the land—intelligent, honest, capable,—the responsible duty can safely be entrusted to their hands. Besides, it is in keeping with the spirit of the people and the genius of our liberal institutions that there should be no barrier to their exercising a freeman's right—the privilege of voting for their rulers. Let the question, then, be discussed. Agitate it. Mention it to your neighbor. See that he is kept posted. It must not be defeated. Our enemies hope to succeed by our apathy. Let us disappoint them. Let there be an overwhelming vote cast in its favor, which, while it carries with it a moral force to strengthen the Union cause, will at the same time send dismay and weakness to our enemies.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

A Rebel Woman's Report—Great Hostility Between Citizens and refugees—The Former Willing to Surrender in Case of Lee's Defeat.

A gentleman residing at Henderson, Ky., of whose Union faith there has been no doubt at any time, has just returned from the East, and communicates some interesting information he received from a rebel lady who had just run the blockade, and was making her way westward. A son of this lady went into the rebel service at the outbreak of the rebellion, and was made clerk of the Confederate House of Representatives. Getting, finally, into some difficulty, he killed a man in the quarrel, and was sent to the penitentiary. His mother went interceding in behalf of his liberation. Finally she made her escape, as above stated.

She says no one who has not seen them can have any adequate idea of the great strength of the rebel fortifications of the Confederate Capital. The works are on the most gigantic scale, and, fully manned, could never be carried by assault. There are, however, but few soldiers in the city, and the common determination of the people is to defend their homes to the last, or else shall be thoroughly whipped. They regard this campaign, as the Richmond papers have so frequently asserted, as the close of the war, and their part at least their resolution to hold out is conditional on the success of their army outside the city.

This lady says that the leading citizens generally have the "old flag secreted in their houses, and when Gen. Grant shall arrive at the gates of the city, they intend to unfurl it from their house-tops, in recognition of the triumph of the North and the death of the Confederacy." She describes a state of general demoralization among the inhabitants, who have almost lost all hope. Yet they had expected the beginning of the present campaign. The city is full of refugees from the battle desolated regions of rebeldom, between whom and the old population very great hostility exists. Her account of the feeling in Richmond seems to confirm and is confirmed by the reports which we have had from other sources. This lady gives her account as a person of a high order of intellectual discipline, and a shrewd observer of men and things.

Episcopal Convention of Ohio—Bishop McIlvaine's Visit to the Army.

The Episcopal Convention of Ohio met at Dayton on Wednesday. The Convention sermon was preached by the Rev. J. McElhinney, D. D., Professor at Gambier, on the subject of Christian unity. In the afternoon Bishop McIlvaine gave an interesting account of his visit to Fredericksburg, of which we find the following report in the Journal:

An invitation was given the boat, when on the way, was especially agreeable. Just before the commencement of a meeting for prayer on the boat, the Bishop was introduced to a gentleman who was a special correspondent of a prominent New York paper. After prayer, and while the Bishop was addressing the audience, he noticed the correspondent writing upon a card, and apparently in haste. Just before the company left the boat at Belle Plain, the correspondent handed the card to the Bishop. It stated, in substance, that the prayer of the Bishop was the first he had heard in many years that had touched and softened his heart. It had brought back to him the memory of his mother and his childhood, and all the cherished associated sentiments of early life seemed wafted back to him on the Bishop's voice of prayer. His name, and the paper for which he wrote, were on the card, which the Bishop held up to the audience.

While eating of the army rations at the tent of the Christian Commission, near the old battle field of Chancellorsville, the Bishop was waited upon by a man in servant's clothes whom he recognized as an Episcopal minister of note! At another point, the servant who carried the Bishop's blankets was a student of theology, and the son of a celebrated Episcopal clergyman! There were at the headquarters of the Commission, at Fredericksburg, one hundred and seventy-five persons who had decided devoted themselves to the temporal & spiritual welfare of the unfortunate of the army, numbering about 10,000. These Christian men had no accommodations for lodging when we visited the field, and were somewhat annoyed by the rats! The Christian Commission, the Bishop said, was one of the brightest spots in this great war. The government was the most implicit confidence in the Commission.

General Intelligence.

At the General Conference session of the M. E. Church, it has been ordered that in the future the Lord's Prayer is to be recited after each opening prayer, at Church service, the congregation to join audibly in the same, with the minister.

Last week the vast number of 10,580 emigrants arrived at New York. This makes the number landed since January 1, 68,075. The number landed in the corresponding period of last year, was 49,682.

Some light-footed and light-fingered thief entered Secretary Chase's house on Tuesday night, and found his way to Mr. Chase's bedchamber and took his gold watch and pocket-book, containing about $40, and made his escape without disturbing the Secretary, who was sound asleep.

A case of scandal has come to light in the English War office. Gambling by means of free for large sums of money was discovered to be a common practice among some of the employees in the department, and two persons so cupying high positions in the office were accordingly summarily dismissed, while sundry junior clerks had a milder punishment meted out to them.

A grandson of General Harrison is a Colonel in the Union army, and is serving under Gen. Hooker. His name is Benjamin—if was Benjamin Harrison, his great grandfather, who signed the Declaration—and he is a worthy chip off the old block. He is a brave and a skillful officer.

Accounts from Lyons state that the vines in that country are magnificent, and promise a great quantity of fruit. The olive trees are loaded and strong in the Tarn, and they are covered with grapes. Although the weather has been cold and damp in the Saone and Loire, the vines are covered with grapes. Warm weather, however, is desired to bring them to maturity. Peaches were in flower in the vine growing districts of the department of the Aude of a return of the frost experienced in the month of April last, but the warm rain has restored confidence.

The investigation into the Bank Note Printing Bureau are said to have revealed the existence, as circulation, of some Legal Tender Notes which had never been stamped nor registered. They had been received across the counter at Rigg's Bank and subsequently exchanged at the Treasury. There is a happy prospect that most of the stolen money will be recovered. One of the thieves was a prudent villian, and invested his share in a handsome brick house in Philadelphia—audacious y selecting it in a block next to that in which the Paymaster himself resided.

COMING HARVEST.—Since the late rains appearances indicate a gold n harvest in this region, both of fruit and grain. The fields are rich with verdure, and the trees gally ornamented with many hued blossoms. If we would see nature in her loveliness, now, in the spring-time of her beauty and fragrance, is the time to visit hill and valley, and sip the sweets so freely offered. The valleys surrounding our town are seas of agricultural productiveness; and though some others may equal, it would be hard to find any to surpass them in richly picturing or bountiful ness of coming bounty. —*Westmoreland Argus*

ST. LOUIS SANITARY FAIR—This festival was concluded Saturday evening; the gross receipts from all sources are $ 1 to be not less than $525,000, and the nett will be about $500,000. The contest for the Army sword ended in favor of Hancock, McClellan being second on the list. The Smizer farm was drawn by ticket number 41,474.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams on Re-construction.

We have received a copy of the *Congressional Globe* containing the very able speech of the HON. THOS. WILLIAMS, delivered in the House of Representatives, on Re-construction. It has been pronounced one of the ablest delivered at the present session. We select some passages at random, which indicate the eloquence and ability of the entire speech. Coming to us at a moment when our columns are occupied with the incidents of local events of great interest, we regret we cannot give it entire.

MR. LINCOLN'S CAUTION.

Yes, the world does move, and the Executive along with it. Looking as he does now from a different stand-point from that occupied by him eighteen months ago, I would not despair of his approval of a bill to repeal absolutely the unfortunate, emasculating, and, as I think, ill-advised joint resolution of 1862. With all his habitual caution, yielding slowly to his strong convictions of duty and taking no step backward, he has made even greater strides than this. I have confidence in his judgment, as in the nation has in his integrity. I have sometimes thought that he was a little slow in a case where promptitude was worth armies, although I could well appreciate the sense of responsibility that must necessarily weigh upon the man who holds a trust the most responsible and novel that has been cast upon any man in the world's history. I dread nothing but the excess of that conservative element which is so ill-suited to occasions like the present. These are times when men cannot afford to doubt, and fear cannot be safely allowed in public counsels. The aphorism of Junius is but the translation of the thought of a greater than himself:

"Our doubts are traitors,
That make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt."

THE RIGHTS AND PROPERTY OF THE ENEMY.

The result of all these authorities, then, is that the present is not a *civil* war only, but a *real* war; that by the law of nature and of nations, in such cases, the treatment of the conquered on the particular circumstances of the case; that everything is lawful; that everything belonging to the offending party is confiscated; that the laws of nations has authorized the forfeiture even of the real estate of individuals; that this was more especially authorized in quarrels between republics; that where the quarrel is not with the sovereign, but with the nation, and the intention is to subdue a fierce and savage people, the conqueror may lay burdens on, and hereditarily enslave them, if he may find them. I would not quarrel even with an overstrung philanthropy. I can always excuse the errors that lean on the side of mercy and humanity, however misplaced, especially in that devil-worship of slavery, that would be willing to sacrifice not only all New England, but even the Union itself, upon its horrid altars. Than in these noble spirits whose sin is only their excessive love for man. I may speak, therefore, without prejudice.

Leave out New England in the cold! I doubt whether even this would chill their brave heart, or quiet its tumultuous throbbings for humanity. Though no ardent southern sun has quickened her pulses, or kindled her blood into lava, no frigid neutrality has converted her frozen zone into stone, when the interests of liberty appealed to her for protection. She has been ever faithful to the memory of the great ideas which brought her forefathers across the ocean, as the only colony that landed in this newly discovered hemisphere upon any other errand than the search for gold. She cannot forget that it was this proscribed race that inaugurated the Revolution, by forging in their capital the thunderbolts that smote the tyranny of England to the earth. Her sentiments with its first blood upon the commons of Lexington. Leave out New England in the cold! You may look unkindly upon her, but you cannot freeze her into anything more than human, or put out the light of her eyes, or arrest the missionary thought which she has launched over a continent. It was not New England that stood shivering in cold indifference while the boom of the first rebel gun in Charleston harbor thrilled along her rock-bound coast. Taking no thought of cost, or consequences, she responded with the avalanche to avenge the insulted flag of our fathers, and Massachusetts was glorified by a second baptism when the blood of her sons dyed the paving stones of the city of Baltimore. I would it had been my own great State, whose drum-beat was the first that waked an echo in these halls, which had won the honor of that Sacrifice. But it was not so ordained.

Leave out Massachusetts in the cold! What matters it that no tropical sun has fevered her northern blood into the delirium of treason? I know no trait of tenderness more touching and more human than that with which she received back to her arms the bodies of her fitless children. "Handle them tenderly," was the message of her loyal Governor. Massachusetts desired to look once more upon the faces of her martyred sons, "married as they were by traitors." She listed gently the sable pall that covered them. She gave them a soldier's burial and a soldier's grave! And then like David of old when he was informed that the child of his affections had ceased to live, she rose to her feet, dashed the tear drop from her face, and in the beauty days her iron-clad battallions were crowning the heights, and her guns frowning destruction over the streets of the rebel city. Shut out Massachusetts in the cold! Yes. You may blow her out from the m p of the continent; you may bring back the glacial epoch, when the Arctic ice-drift that is deposited on her granite hills, inscribed on her soil swept over her buried surfaces when the mammoth, perhaps, paced the driving floes and the walrus frolicked among the tumbling icebergs—but you cannot shut her eyes enough to drown the memory of Lexington and Concord, or bury the summit of the tall column that lifts its head over the first of our battle-fields. "Within her," in the quaint but reverent sense, "the past is at least secure." The muse of history has flung her story upon the world's canvass in tints that will not fade and cannot die.

PRESERVING THE UNION.

It is suggested, however, by a gentleman from New York, on the other side of the House, (Mr. Fernando Wood,) that while we on this side are ready to die for the Union, the proclamation of these doctrines by my able colleague (Mr. Stevens,) amounts to a declaration that we are no longer a Union party. The meaning of this, if it means anything, is that the seceded rebel States are *out*, without any agency of ours, but with a large share of the responsibility on the heads of those who, like the gentleman himself, encouraged the defection by their servility or by the assurance that they were opposed to coercion—as they oppose it now—and taught them to believe that they would go out with perfect impunity, and that New York and Pennsylvania would go out along with them —the mere statement of the fact that they were out is evidence that the party of the administration on this floor is not in favor of the preservation of the Union! Well, we are in favor, at all events, of preserving all that is left of it, and intend, with the blessing of God, to win back the residue, and pass it through the fire until it shall come out purged of the malignant element that has united it for freedom. But what does the honorable gentleman himself, what do those who vote with him really think on this subject? Does he, do they believe that the rebel States are out? If they does not look upon them as a new and independent power in the commonwealth of nations why does he propose to treat with them, not with the revolting States through or with "the authorities at Richmond?" How is it that in his own resolution he proposes, *in totidem verbis*, the "offer to the insurgents of an opportunity to *return* to the Union?" Who are the "authorities at Richmond?" Will he inform us whether they are a people known to our Constitution, or how these States are to *return* to the Union if they were never out of it? His tongue confesses it unwittingly—I will not say like Balaam's, who blessed when he intended curse—but I trust, as did that of the Louisiana ela mant who, professing to rest on the same doctrine, stood before this House unconsciously testifying in the same way. Resting, therefore, as I understand by his own logic, as no Un on man. I will allow him, however, the advantage of the admission that it is but a slipshod logic that cannot distinguish between the *late* and the *fact*. But that is true of himself and his party which he unjustly charges upon my colleague. The difference is just this, that although the rebels have spurned and spit upon their northern auxiliaries, rejected all their overtures, and declared that they will no long r associate with them upon any terms, and are not willing that they should even come "betwixt the wind and the nobility," he wishes to *treat* for the privilege of *serving* them, while we propose to *fight* for the purpose of chastising them into submission. This may be the result only of a difference in taste; but all history attests that there always are, as there always will be, men who love to wear the livery of a master, and are uncomfortable without it; who regard the collar as a badge of distinction, and would, at all events, rather carry it than quarrel with it. No wonder, therefore, at the opinion so often expressed by men of this sort in relation to the black man, that he would neither run away, nor bear arms against his master or anybody else. They did him injustice in supposing that he was like themselves. Pompey, who was an *involuntary* slave, is tending toward the north star with a musket in his hand, while his white non-combatant substitute, a *voluntary* slave, is rushing southward with the olive branch in his hands, into the patriarchial arms.

WHAT IS TO BE THE END?

But what is to be the end? Who doubts it that trusts in Providence and knows that God is just? In the darkest hour of our trial, when the gallant bark that bears our fortunes had disappeared among the mountain billows that threatened to engulf it, and the lowering clouds shrouded in temporary darkness the glorious constellation of our fathers—when all monarchical Europe clapped its hands and sang peans of joy as the great Republic reeled and staggered under the felon blows that were so treacherously aimed at her life by the hands of her own unnatural children—I never doubted or faltered. I knew that its timbers might be strained and its prow dip deeply in the trough of the sea, but I read "re-urgam" on its keel. I believed it must rise again with the old flag—that God-blessed banner of our fathers, type of degenerated humanity, symbol of hope to the nation—still flying at its peak, its only stain washed out, like the star that guided the magi over the plains of Bethlehem, to light the oppressed of the old world to a knowledge of their rights and capabilities. If it might be permitted to the great captain who conquered the liberties of Rome, to say to the trembling pilot, "why fear you? You carry (Cæsar," how much more may we—with such a freight as no vessel bore since the ark of the patriarch rocked upon the heaving tides of the deluge, or grounded upon the lofty summits of Ararat—say to the trembling cowards who despair of the Republic, and even yet sit down and wring their hands like women—"why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith! Up, if ye are men! A world's hopes are staked upon your manhood!" Yes, there is no throb of this great land that does not pulsate through the nations as they stand at gaze, looking with suspended breath, upon the swaying fortunes of this Titanic struggle. It is the great battle of the ages. It is universal humanity in its last death-wrestle with the powers of despotism. It is a narrow view of this controversy to suppose it a question of the freedom of the negro only. The chain that binds four millions of black men and as many white, both North and South, reaches not only far distant Africa, but grasps in its iron links the necks of all climes and complexions, from the green island that hangs at the belt of Britain, to the gorges of the snowy Caucasus—from the Hindoo, who bathes in the Ganges, to the Kalmuck who pastures his flocks upon the steppes of Tartary.

About Rams.

Captain ERICSSON has written a letter concerning the proposition of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH to employ rams for the protection of our harbors. The chief feature of the Admiral's system is, "the property of the ram to strike with irresistible force, and thereby destroy the enemy's vessel in an instant." "Accurate computation," says Captain ERICSSON, "of this force should precede all other considerations in determining the propriety of dispensing with guns and projectiles." The Admiral simply points to the destructive nature of the ram and proves its irresistible force by comparing the blow with the effect of a solid shot, the exact size, weight and speed of which he computes with great minuteness.

As a basis for his calculation Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH assumes the ram to weigh as much as the *Dictator* viz: 4,500 tons, and to be moving at a rate of 15 knots, or 25 feet per second. With these elements he proceeds to estimate, and states the result of his computation to be, that the force of the ram "is equal in point of shock to that of a ball weighing two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds striking with a velocity of one thousand feet per second."

To this Capt. Ericsson remarks: "The precision with which the Admiral thus states the result of his calculation leaves nothing to question, and well may our inventors devote their time and means to solve the practical part of a problem apparently so sound in theory and fraught with the most important results. But as a ball weighing upwards of one hundred tons, striking with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second (the maximum speed of a cannon ball at ordinary ranges) would be so great as to tear into fragments the most massive floating structure that could be built by modern art, the practised engineer hesitates before he admits the possibility of such a force being developed by the simple means proposed."

Capt. Ericsson then proceeded to examine the Admiral's assertions, and to test the accuracy of his theory, calculating the striking force of the ram and the ball each by itself. We quote:

"The ram weighs 4,500 tons or 10,080,000 pounds, moving at the rate of 25 feet per second. In accordance with dynamic laws this speed would be produced by a free fall through a height of 9.76 feet (the square of 25 divided by 64). Increasing this to 10 feet, for practical matters will be struck with this moderate exhibition of force, viz: that produced by the ram falling through a space of only 9 feet 8 inches. Now let us apply the same dynamic law to the ball, the weight of which is 252,000 pounds, or 112 tons, moving at a rate of 1,000 per feet second. To acquire such a speed the ball must fall from a height of 15,626 feet (the square of 1,000 divided by 64) or a little short of 3 miles! The mind is overwhelmed by contemplating the crash that would be produced by a solid mass of iron weighing 112 tons falling from an altitude of 3 miles. Yet such a crash would be produced were Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH'S ball of 10 feet 2½ inches diameter to strike an object with a velocity of one thousand feet per second.

"For the information of those who are now sedulously developing their ideas on the subject, it will be proper to estimate precisely the difference of the force exerted by the proposed ram and the supp sed equivalent. The weight of the ram, 10,080,000 pounds, multiplied by 25 feet proves its actual dynamic force to be a fraction over 100 millions of foot pounds (pounds raised one foot high, while that of the ball is 250,000 multiplied by 10,395 or 2,599,375,000 foot pounds, nearly forty times greater than that of the ram.

"Many insuperable objections might be urged against the proposition of applying rams to defend our harbors in place of the Monitors with their fifteen inch guns, but probably Admiral Goldsborough will abandon the ram system on finding that the *Dictator*, assuming every particle in her structure to be effective, only possesses one fortieth part of the crushing effect of the ten feet ball which the Admiral employs as his standard measure of destructive power."

From the Boston Bulletin.

The Mining Mania.

Very many persons are quite surprised at the sudden decline in all the speculative enterprises, which have for their basis mining prospects; and they gaze upon the attenuated list of stock sales with ludicrously lugubrious countenances—sadly contrasting their former plethora of wealth, with the bundle of mean looking certificates that now represent their evanescent fortunes.

Holders of mining shares have waited faithfully for that rise in the market and that reaction from the ruling dullness, which has been so faithfully predicted even since the Morse-Fort Wayne panic, and they even ceased grumbling at their hard fate upon being told that they must wait until June 1st, when the cutting loose of the dam on the interest-hoarding legal tenders would send forth such a flood of money as would create a rush in the stock marketing line.

The majority of operators were so loaded down with divers shares that it seemed almost an impossibility for them to drag through till June; but as day after day and week after week elapsed without a glimmer of comfo t from the Stock Exchange, they felt that their fate was upon them, and all bowed to the decree—some with a shrug of resigned despondence while a hopeful contentment, as they counted the few days lacking in the calendar to June—some with wailings and gnashing of teeth, and much profane tribulation—and some by stealthily packing up of their traps and visits to the country, "the places that once knew them shall know them no more again," in this market.

"Gone to the country."

Is tacked on the office door, which means, gone to seed and to the pasturage of the lame ducks.

The innumerable companies formed for copper, coal, lead and all manner of mineral producing enterprises are, for the nonce, dead cocks in the pit; and as no one that can set them up again, and once more fight, has the public pocket with his favorite main? The first of June, the *hora blanca*, has come, bringing with it not suns, but not fervent cash, to dissolve the frozen ice of the stock market, which was on that day duller and flatter, and more undeniably stagnant than ever.

THE SKULL OF CONFUCIUS.—The London *News* of the 10th ult., speaks thus of the skull of Confucius which is catalogued in the museum of the late Lord Elgin's collection of Chinese curiosities and works of art, which are to be sold by auction. "Whether it be the real skull of the celebrated philosopher and moralist of the Celestials or not, it is converted into a very ornamental object by the clever design and workmanship of the Chinese. The strange looking object is mounted in pure gold, as a casket or box, which rests upon a triangular stand of gold elaborately chased with the same conventional clouds and scrolls as very good scroll work with a rude kind of cherubim at each angle; its weight altogether, 77 ozs. and 6 dwts. It may be remembered in the Chinese court of Great Exhibition in 1851, and was taken among the loot of the Summer Palace at Pekin, by one of Fane's cavalry. The cover is of gold, and ornamented with the same work studded with a few jewels. As to this kull being a veritable relic, we fear the evidence is against it; it is so small that unless the quality of Confucius's brain was something super excellent, it could not have contained a sufficient branular collection to represent the quantam of so great a mind. It is however, the skull of an old person, judging from the partial obliteration of the sutures, and it has also very much the appearance of the cranium of an old lady—possibly a favorite wife of Confucius.

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From Sherman's Army.

THE ADVANCE ON DALLAS.

The Rebels Driven Out of the Hills.

They Can't Stand in the Level Country They are Now In.

Reconnoitering, Skirmishing and Fighting.

Sherman Probably Not in Atlanta.

Special Correspondence to the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, June 2, 1864.

I have not yet been able to learn much relative to the late battles in the vicinity of Dallas, Ga., except that they were complete successes to our arms. The position occupied by Johnston at Allatoona, was indeed a formidable one, though not so strong as those at Dalton and Resaca; and as the hills in the vicinity of the place constitute the last range, Gen. Sherman determined at once to force his adversary into a level country, by a flank movement.

Accordingly, after resting his troops for several days, at Kingston, Sherman broke up camp, concentrating his forces, and moving down with all the corps, except the 23d, in the direction of Dallas, the county seat of Paulding county, a small but pleasant place, situated near an important crossing in the plains lead ing to Atlanta, in the southeast, and Marietta on the east. Could he secure that position before Johnston was aware of the movement, he felt confident of his ability to completely cut him off; and in order to deceive him effectually in this respect, by making a demonstration in front, was the work of the 23d Corps.

But Johnson, we could describe as excelling even Bragg in a retreat, was too watchful of his rear to be so readily entrapped; and when the corps of Hooker, Logan, Dodge, Wood, Palmer arrived at Dallas, they found themselves confronted by Johnston's whole army, which had broken up its camp at Allatoona, and made a flank movement to the left. The rebel advance was in Dallas, but was driven out, on Thursday afternoon, by our cavalry, which reconnoitered the country for three miles, at which point the rebels were discovered in force, entrenched on the banks of Pumpkin Creek, or rather between the north and south forks of that stream.

Since then little more fighting, save picket skirmishing, occurred n Thursday afternoon, though a few prisoners were picked up and taken to headquarters; and from some of these valuable information was obtained. How Johnston had managed to discover our movements, however, was not solved; but it is believed that there were some treacherous among clerks or others, who had transcribed general orders.

The prisoners asserted that Johnston's force numbered from 45,000 to 55,000 men, from 8,000 to 10,000 of whom were new troops—many of them unfit for duty, because of ill health, which is no excuse from the sweeping rebel conscription.

During Friday heavy reconnoitering and continued skirmishing were kept up, with, however, a trifling loss to both sides. We captured about 50 prisoners, including two Captains and four Lieutenants. One rebel Colonel narrowly escaped a cavalry dash upon his pickets.

On Saturday our forces were pushed out upon the enemy, and a number of severe fights occurred, in each of which the rebels were terribly handled. The fighting was chiefly done by McPherson's command, though other c rps took part occasionally. The rebels fell to the mountains to shield them; they had not even hills of consequence upon which to erect batteries. The country was wooded heavily, and in places the rebels had improvised breast works for their protection. But the timber aided us, rather than them, as it enabled our commanders to conceal both their designs and strength, and the consequence was that, after reconnoitering, Indian fashion, by dodging behind trees and ascertaining the position of their rifle-pits, a heavy column would be formed under cover of the undergrowth, which would suddenly throw itself upon the rebel rifle-pits, pouring in upon them volleys which were too deadly to be endured. Usually one fire from the breastworks was all that impeded the progress of our men. The rebels seldom halted to reload, but flew pell-mell to the rear, seeking safety beyond the reach of our guns.

The level ground enabled our riflemen to direct an unerring aim upon the fugitive s who fell by scores, and sometimes by hundreds. There were no such slaughters on Missionary hills before which they could seek protection; so that their only safety was in direct flight, until one column ceased to pursue.

It was this circumstance which caused the great disproportion between the rebel and national losses, which stand as 2,500 to 300. Comparatively few prisoners fell into our hands, however, there has been little disposition to make captures since the ma sacre of Fort Pillow.

Failure of the English Iron-Clad Royal Sovereign.

The Royal Sovereign, turret-ship, was fairly under steam for the first time on April 10, when a preliminary trial of her machinery was made. She realized a mean speed of a trifle over 12 knots (12.252), her draught of water being 18 feet 8 inches forward and 24 feet 9 inches aft. She steered well; and by this time we would doubtless be flooded with dissertations upon the superiority of British over American turret-ships, were it not for an important discovery which it did not take long to make. Before the Royal Sovereign had completed half her trip, a sudden escape of steam startled all on board. An investigation developed the fact that a stop valve box and its communication with the steam pipe had been torn off after the boilers; now as the accident one which might have happened to any other steamer upon her first trial trip. It was the result of faults in the construct ion of the Royal Sovereign, and what is more to the point, of faults peculiar to Captain Cole's system of fixing the turrets in the vessel. The London *Times*, which would of course willingly conceal the real defects or attributes to excuses, if it were possible to do so, frankly states that the bottom of the Royal Sovereign has altered in form since she was taken out of dock, and that this change had ripped up the bed of the ves sels after boilers, thus causing the serious break mentioned. It so happens that one of the ship's turrets, weighing over 113 tons, with its gun and carriage, has been directly over the vessel's bottom, as will be remembered, has persistently claimed as one of the strongest points in favor of his mode of placing the turre in the vessel. By his construction, he says, the entire weight is distributed upon the circumference of the iron road upon which the turret revolves now we learn, for the first time, that this is the case only in theory, and that, as the *Times* expresses it, "the weight is in reality supported by four iron columns under the deck and im mediately resting upon the *bottom*. These columns stand in the small space of eight feet, and just there the ship's bottom in the vicinity of the keel has bulged out under the pressure, collapsed slightly at the sides, and thus displaced the boilers. Although the *Times* affects to regard the mishap lightly, it confesses that the Royal Sovereign is "most undoubtedly weak in her bottom below the armor belt," and she will have to go again into dock to be strengthened and repaired and have her boilers re et in their new form, "which is possibly all that may be required to render the ship efficient for the purpose for which she has been converted." Thus, on her very first trial trip, the Royal Sovereign has developed a weakness which has never afflicted our monitors, and that, too, in the identical point where Captain Coles claimed for her superior strength.

Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

Mr. Fremont has written a letter accepting the Cleveland nomination, which concludes as follows:

The convention at Baltimore will nominate any man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, there is no reason why there should be any division among the really patriotic men of the country. To any such I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active support. My own decided preference is to aid in this way, and not to be myself a candidate, but if Mr. LINCOLN be renominated, as I expect he will be, it would be fatal to the country to endorse his policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men, and has necessarily run into debt on the country to the bankruptcy. There will remain no alternative but to organize against them every element of conscientious opposition with a view to prevent the infinite misfortune of his success.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination at Cleveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice given me to take, but I had for a long time fruitlessly endeavored to obtain service. I make the sacrifice now, only to regain liberty of speech, and to leave nothing in it to seal and to this my strength. To unify the task you have set before me. With the earnest and sincere thanks for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable acts in which you have joined me with

JUNE IS HERE.

June, fair ecentide of the year,
Joy is in thy atmosphere.
Flowers and fruit, together born,
Pour from thy prolific horn:
Perfume, beauty, light, and song,
To thy golden reign belong.
June is here!

Strawberries in the field are seen
Blushing 'neath their leafy screen;
Ripening cherries in the lane
Glow like painted porcelain,
And in yonder meadow, hark!
Sings the yellow-breasted lark,
June is here!

With their blushing burden stoop
Rose-briers by the cottage stoop;

Honeysuckles spice the air,
Blooms are opening everywhere,
Round whose nectar cups the bee
Pours his maudlin melody.
June is here!

Stars, bright isles of heaven's blue sea,
Ye may homes of angels be,
And this planet's landscapes cold,
To the scenery ye unfold:
Yet this world to mortals given
Is to me foretaste of heaven
When June is here!

Fashions and Fashionable Life in Paris.

PARIS, May 20, 1864.

One of the prettiest fetes of the season undoubtedly was that given in the garden of the Tuileries last Sunday week, at the instigation of the Empress Eugenie, its founder, to all the children connected with the society called *Societe du Prince Imperial*. It may not exactly be known to your readers what object the good world has in view, and what a very prominent and active part the benevolent Empress of the French has taken in promoting it, and in connecting with it the name of the young heir of the Napoleon dynasty. The chief intention of the institution is to enroll all the children and youthful generation of France, who, by means of a trifling sum yearly, equivalent to about one dollar of your money, are entitled to become associates in the good work of lending sums of money to workmen in distress, either through illness, temporary difficulties, or any other causes. These loans have, in the few years the society has existed, effected much real good, and the funds of the institution, amounting already to something approaching one million and a half of francs, evince how popular it has become. It was to assemble all these young associates together, at a fete which should draw tighter the bond of union between the the young prince and his comrades in good works, that the Empress, assisted by the Princes Clotilde and several ladies of distinction, fixed on last Sunday as the time and the garden of the Tuileries as the place of meeting.

Tickets to such as desired to promote the views of the society, and those curious to witness the animated scene, were granted at five francs a piece, while the parents only of the young people, members of the association, were admitted with their children. From as early an hour as one o'clock the gardens began to be invaded by merry young voices and expectant faces, for whom, through the kind thought of the Empress, ample opportunities of amusement had been provided in different quarters of the gardens. Puppet shows, *theatres de guignol*, answering to the old-fashioned Punch and Judy, a circus and marvelous exploits performed by clowns and learned dogs, divided and engrossed the attention of the crowd, both young and old, while bands of military music, stationed on each side of the gardens, summoned all who desired it to share in animated dances. On the terrace near the quays, called *du Bord de l'Eau*, and the opposite one, *des Feuillants*, overlooking the Rue de Rivoli, tables loaded with cakes, bon-bons, and everything likely to tempt the little folks, had been tastefully set out, while all the *Marchands de Coco* of Paris, or ambulatory lemonade and liquorice juice sellers, so well known to the young generation of the capital, had been summoned to attend their gay fountains with their silvered cocks and glittering tumblers, furbished to a dazzling point, and, what was better still, supplied with deliciously cool syrups of every kind, from the foreign pine to the more homely currant juice and water. The tables were, as may be supposed, well attended throughout the day, and as to the *Marchands de Coco*, wherever a not of children were to be seen, one of the tribe was sure to be in its center.

At about half-past two the Empress, holding in her hand the Prince Imperial, and followed by the Emperor and Princess Clotilde, traversed the grand alley of the Tuileries, and appeared among her little porteges. The Prince, with two or three of his friends, was soon as busy as the rest, enjoying the amusements prepared for them, and only separated from his comrades just before the close of the fete, the remembrance of which will, no doubt, long dwell in the memories of all engaged in it, and, let us hope, prove a lasting bond of union between the young Prince and his temporary young playmates. The day passed off most happily and gaily, and the society must even have been a gainer by it, no less than 5,000 persons having, it is said, been admitted on the occasion.

Since then we are enjoying perfect summer weather, the heat being extraordinary for so early a season. In consequence of this, Paris has assumed its gayest appearance, and all the world seemed to have flocked into it within the last fortnight, the Whit-suntide holidays having tempted many over from the opposite shores of Albion. The races of Chantilly were well attended, and many of our leading sporting belles exhibited their persons and their toilettes there last Sunday. Of these latter it appears that eccentricity forms more and more a decided feature.

The skirts of dresses have *traines* of nearly two metres long, which, as I remarked before, is not precisely the costume to be expected on racing ground; the bonnets scarcely retain any form, and are reduced to the smallest imaginable proportions, leaving the ears and earrings completely exposed. Indeed, these latter ornaments have taken the place of caps, and fill up whatever space is left vacant under the bonnet. Many are made without *barbes*, the proportions of the *chignon* being so large as to render these unnecessary, and the hair thus gathered up in a net hangs down a considerable way at the back. In fact, whatever was laughed at for the last two years, and ridiculed in the pages of the London Punch, as exaggerated in ladies' head-gear, is now adopted by our *lionnes*. "Bebe" hats, as these shapeless bonnets are called, encircling the face, and wide sashes, such as infants used to be decorated with, have now been assumed by their mammas, and it is impossible even to guess what the next vagaries of the fashion may bring us.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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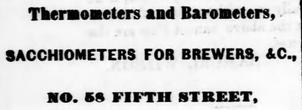

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those upon which cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Sterescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51. 51. 51 FIFTH street. ap26

FLAGS,

ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.

ALBUMS,

IN EVERY STYLE.....AT LOW PRICES.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,

COLORED AND PLAIN.....GENERALS, &c.

POCKET BOOKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.....LOW PRICES.

POCKET ALBUMS,

ALL SIZES.....ALL PRICES.

WAR MAPS,

VIRGINIA.....GEORGIA

LATE BOOKS,

LATE MAGAZINES.....LATE PAPERS.

PITTOCK'S,

jul opposite Postoffice.

NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the Estate of JACOB ZINGNER, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the Subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to CATHERINE ZINGNER,
Executrix, Penn st., 6th Ward; or
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Att'ys at Law, 93 Diamond street.
PITTSBURGH, May 24, 1864. mch24:tw6w

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
my2 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial.

THE

LARGEST NEWSPAPER

IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is sent out on all the Morning Trains of the Railroads.

IT GIVES

☞ DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF READING MATTER OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN PITTSBURGH.

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Later and More News

THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES

The only full and Reliable Report of

RIVER MATTERS.

It is JUST THE PAPER For River Men.

IT GIVES FULL AND RELIABLE

Commercial Reports.

IT HAS THE MOST RELIABLE

Army Correspondents.

IT GIVES THE VERY LATEST AND RELIABLE

Telegraphic Reports.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST AND BEST

Financial Reports.

OF ANY PAPER IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE

Oil Reports.

IT GIVES THE ONLY REGULAR AND RELIABLE REPORT OF THE

Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE

Pig Iron Market.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE

Cattle Markets.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE

DRUG MARKET.

IT GIVES THE ONLY FULL AND RELIABLE REPORTS OF THE

Lumber Market.

IT GIVES THE FULLEST

Local Intelligence.

IT GIVES

THE NEWS!!

IT HAS SPECIAL DISPATCHES

From Washington---From the Army of the Potomac---From New York---From Cairo and below---From Chattanooga---From Chicago---From all Principal Points.

Just the Paper for Everybody.

Just THE PAPER for Loyal Men.

It is for the Union Unconditionally.

Its Circulation is increasing more Rapidly than any Paper ever before Published.

IT IS JUST THE PAPER

TO ADVERTISE IN!!!

IT IS EMPHATICALLY

A NEWSPAPER.

☞ The Commercial is sent to Subscribers, by Mail, for $6 per Year.

☞ It is delivered to City Subscribers, Carriers, for 25 Cents per Week.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:50 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'n.	11:30 p m
Thro Express	4:20 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John'n Accom'n	2:00 p m	John'n Accom'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	9:35 a m
3d do	3:30 p m	3d do	1:50 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	3:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:40 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:30 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:30 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Allanza Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 a. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:30 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibuses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth sts.
A. Bates.....21 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Market st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Fifth st.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Banks.

First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers.....Fourth st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley.

Iron Manufacturers.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co...corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Vanes & Son.....191 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First st.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co.....57 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

R. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood s3.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....416 Penn street.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....56 and 86 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,

No. 91 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ja:ly

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—

The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE.
For sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja15:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars by
L. L. WOLCOTT.
my24 No. 70 Chatham Square, New York.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $708,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$51,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &es; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beadsted Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street, manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at C. LEGAR'S,

28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all Kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 St. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18:1y

AUCTION SALE OF

CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until a are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap29:till June 23.

TWO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—By the Act of May 5th, an appropriation of Fifty thousand Dollars was made for the Extension of the Capitol Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifteenth day of June. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Rooms for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor,
ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General.
JAMES P. BARR, Surveyor General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.
Harrisburg, May 10, 1864-my23:m.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se29:1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,

No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. del

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.

EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 86 and 88 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Springs, Hair Cotton, Flock and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.

2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.

3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap29

5 BARRELS EGGS JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by R. H. KING,
my24 No. 211 Liberty street.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:dawtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja2:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 125 First streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy6:1y

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,

No. 39 THIRD STREET,

(Between Wood and Smithfield,)

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brewers' Kettles, Stills,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Black-

je3 3m smith's Work.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools. WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

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attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &o.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

(...) PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging. TEMPERANCEVILLE,

my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,

LASALLE, ILLINOIS,

SMELTERS OF

Slab Zinc, or Spelter,

from

WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.

fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. & J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER,
WINE and
CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 164 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16:1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 89 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Since	Div'd May 5
50	Exchange	——	——	91½	——
50	Citizens	——	——	61½	5
50	Pittsburgh	——	——	67¾	" 4
50	Allegheny	——	——	58¾	" 4
50	Mechanics'	——	——	48½	" 5
50	Iron City	——	——	58¾	" 5
50	M & M	——	——	88	" 4
60	First National	110	——	——	$3.75
60	Second National	110	——	——	——
60	Third National	110	——	——	——
60	First National, Al'y	——	110	——	——
50	Manchester Saving	——	——	40½	" 4
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	——	——	61	——
50	Western	——	——	54	May 2.50
50	Monongahela	——	34	33	" 2.00
50	Eureka	——	70	68	" $1.00
50	Pittsburgh	——	34	34	——
25	Allegheny	——	——	27½	——
25	People's	——	28	26½	——
50	Penna	——	45	——	——
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	——	——	27½	——
50	St. Clair Street	40	45	——	——
50	Hand Street	——	——	60	——
50	Mechanic Street	——	——	——	——
25	Birmingham	——	——	31¼	——
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	——	15	——	15½
50	Connellsville	——	11	13	12½
50	do (interest)	——	——	17	——
50	Steubenville	——	13	15½	15½
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	——	65	70	66
50	Birmingham	——	——	40	——
50	Citizens	——	——	95	——
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	——	——	——	88
25	Allegheny	——	38	——	38
25	Birmingham	——	——	——	40½
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lacsco	——	——	27	——
	Ardesco	——	——	——	——
10	North American	——	9	11	——
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	——	——	81¾	——
	do Scrip 5's	——	——	81	——
	Pittsburgh 5's	——	——	78¾	——
	do 6's	——	——	97	——
	Allegheny City 6's	——	100	——	60½
	do 7's	——	——	——	105
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	——	——	——	——
	do 2d morig	95	——	——	——
	Connellsville 6's	——	——	——	87
	Steub. R. R. 6's	——	——	75	——

The Finance Committee of the Allegheny Councils, at its last meeting, submitted a report on the financial condition of our sister city. We give below the statement of the Committee:

According to the Financial report of January 1867, the City indebtedness was as follows:

For Foreign Bonds	$167,000 00
" Domestic "	40,590 00
" Floating debt	28,006 00
Making	$515,590 00

By a similar report of January, 1864 the debt is as follows:

For Foreign Bonds	$420,000 00
" Domestic "	9,154 47
" Floating debt	no thing
	420,154 47

Making a reduction in favor of the City of $36,438 03

In 1857 the City owned assets valued as follows:

City Poor Farm, &c	$33,267 57
Wharves and Landing	5,000 00
Engine Houses, Lots, &c	10,000 00
Gas Posts, &c	3,500 00
Market Houses, Weigh Scales	25,844 00
Island property	5,000 00
	$102,611 57

Also paid out of the City Treasury on account of Railroad Compromise | 20,000 00

Making a total in favor of the City | $39,047 60

The above exhibit, compared with the report of Jan. 1857, shows that the city is $200,947 60 better off now than her affairs were at that time. Besides, the present valuation of the assets of the city is much larger, proving that Allegheny, with her magnificent market house, her new city hall, and her other improvements, is in a very sound and strong position. The gentlemen who have for the last six or seven years managed her finances, are among our most sagacious business men, and they have given them as much attention as they would their own personal interests.

—Our gold product this year, there is little doubt, will be one hundred millions of dollars. California alone exported over twenty-one millions during the first four months of 1864, so that her share will exceed over sixty millions. Colorado will produce six millions, and the other regions will easily bring the aggregate above one hundred millions. Except in California, mining for the precious metals is in its infancy. Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada are unapproachable by steam power, and when they are reached by railroads from the Atlantic or Pacific side, the increase will be vast. When our annual crop of gold will be four or five hundred millions, it will become a proper article for export. In most countries in producing gold and silver there is a "royalty" on every pound that is mined, which yields a handsome revenue to the national treasury. Why there should not be something of the same kind in the United States, we are at a loss to comprehend.

The foreign trade of the port of New York during the past week, was on a basis decidedly adverse to us, the imports having been largely ahead of the exports. The total import entries were $5,567,888 in specie value, equal to $10,578,987 in currency, with gold at a premium of 90 per cent. The total exports of domestic produce were $3,388,911 in currency, and of specie (weeding with May 28th) $581,000, equal to $1,103,100 in currency, with gold at 190. The week's trade, therefore, leaves a balance against us of $6,087,176 in currency, equal to $317,383,152 a year of unliquidated indebtedness on the foreign trade of the port of N.Y. alone. Obviously there is urgent need o retrenchment, of energetic anti-luxury leagues and proscriptive tariffs, or some positive and peremptory check to our utterly reckless extravagance.

The following is a statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint, Philadelphia, during the month of May:

Gold deposits from all sources	$231,266 07	
Silver deposits, including purchases	8,979 74	
Total deposits		$213,245 81
GOLD COINAGE.		
Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles	8,950	$179,000 00
Fine Bars	44	31,566 67
Total	8,994	$220,563 67
SILVER.		
Dollars	8,500	$8,500 00
Half Dollars	26,800	13,400 00
Fine Bars	7	615 19
Total	35,307	$22,515 19
COPPER.		
Cents	3,960,000	$39,000 00
Two-cent pieces	25,000	500 00
RECAPITULATION.		
	Pieces.	Value.
Gold Coinage	8,994	$220,563 67
Silver	35,307	22,515 19
Copper	3,025,000	30,500 00
Total	3,969,301	$273,581 86

—The condition of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregate of their last weekly statements:

Loans Specie Circulation Deposits

N.York, May 28	$195,813,162	21,973,180	3,240,812	171,765,696
Phil'a, May 30	29,212,695	2,984,252	2,210,991	17,658,814
Boston, May 30	66,674,719	6,532,472	9,424,774	31,386,356
Total	$291,750,576	32,470,174	16,787,594	240,750,866
Last Week	303,649,847	32,632,351	17,227,202	241,188,106
Decrease in loans	11,899,271			
Decrease in specie		162,177		51,808,971
Decrease in circulation				439,265
Increase in deposits				562,240

—The following statement shows the movements of the banks organized under the general banking law of Missouri since the 1st of January, 1861. The number of banks which went into operation under that law was nine, which, with thirty-three branches, made the total at one time forty two. Within a year or two, several of the branch banks have been discontinued, and the Southern Bank has been converted into a national bank, and is now known as the Third National Bank of St. Louis:

	Jan. 1, '61.	Jan. 1, '62.	Jan. 1, '63.	Jan. 1, '64.
Loans and dis	$17,672,444	11,243,288	9,804,175	8,802,979
Specie	3,8 0,358	3,267,108	3,666,017	2,233,685
Suspended debt	580,885	1,449,033	2,275,525	2,438,925
Undiv'd profits	1,906,310	1,540,754	1,490,254	1,491,542
Capital	11,133,899	11,252,900	11,247,881	10,056,390
Circulation	8,2 4,895	6,511,854	4,057,277	2,101,852
Deposits	3,352,381	2,068,873	3,432,262	4,153,124

—By these statements it will be seen that the loans and discounts have, during the period covered by the war, been reduced from seventeen millions to eight millions eight hundred thousand, while the circulation has been reduced from eight millions to two millions. The amount of specie, though it fell off from 1861 to 1862 nearly a million, is now not six hundred thousand dollars less than it was at the beginning of that period—with this great difference in another point of view, that, while in 1862 the specie on hand would not pay off half the circulation, it now suffices to pay it one and a half time over.

—The following new counterfeits have made their appearance during last week.

2s on **Farmers' Bank**, Amsterdam, N. Y. Vig. female seated holding up the head of a box, with the right hand; right end, female portrait TEN above and below; left end, steamboat in a circle, **10** above and below; imitation of genuine.

5s on the **Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank**, Troy, N. Y.; vig. signing Declaration of Independence ENG on medallion each side; imitation of genuine, well done.

—The Chicago *Post*, of Saturday, says: "One of the best—if not *the* best—counterfeits ever put in circulation, was offered on the street this morning. It is a five on the Northampton Bank, Northampton, Mass. Serious doubts were expressed by good judges, at first, whether the bill was in reality a counterfeit; but by scrutinizing it closely through a magnifying glass, its true character was brought to light."

—The London *Times* of May 20, in its money article says: The bank of England to-day have issued their notices announcing a discount rate of [illegible] it has stood during the past [illegible]ht per cent; but the measure, [illegible]ving been fully anticipated, [illegible]s by strengthening effect upon [illegible]s on the part of persons [illegible] for the movement seem-

ed to [illegible] after having been flat throughout the day, closed with increased dullness. A further reduction will probably take place next week, but there was a fair demand at the new rate, which is now only equal to that of the Bank of France.

Although gold continues to flow into the bank, and the recovery this week has amounted to £562,195, it must be borne in mind that this reflux has been caused mainly by the purchase of London Bills by foreign specialists, which bills, although temporarily removed from our discount market, constitute a liability that has not been cleared off, but simply postponed. The effect which the increase of the United States tariff to the extent of fifty per cent. during the next two months may have in checking orders and remittances to this country, is also a point for consideration.

A day later the *Times* reports: Although the Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to-day to seven per cent., and the prospect of a similar movement on this side is thus strengthened, the funds have been flat to-day, and in the foreign market closing quotations show great heaviness. Consoles for delivery were first quoted at 91¼ to 91⅝.

On the 21st, later official hours, consols closed at 91¾ to 91⅞. The Confederate loan closed at 68 to 91—a decline of three per cent., consequent upon the news of Gen. Grant's victory.

Annual Tobacco Fair at Louisville.

The following is a summary statement of the awards of premiums, etc., etc.:

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

1st best hhd	J H Sublett, Ballard, $50. Sold for $400 to Lawrence L. Anderson	Warehouse. Pickett.
2d "	T Reeves, Ballard, $25 Sold for $195 to J T Edmonds	Louisville.
3d "	Birch & Parish, Hart, $15. Sold at $175 to W J Anderson	Ninth st.

Extra Premium for a hhd less than 900 lbs to T D Mason, of Ballard. Sold for $200 to W J Anderson

SHIPPING LEAF.

1st Best Hhd	S. Edwards, Ballard $50. Sold for $94	Pickett.
2d " "	Mrs. Fox, Christian, $25. Sold for $57 50.	Louisville.
3d " "	E. R. Moss, Christian, $15. Sold for $36	Pickett.

CUTTING LEAF.

1st Best Hhd	R. B. Morgan, Owen, $50. Sold for $75	Pickett.
2d " "	J. Norris, Mason, $25. Sold for $60	Pickett.
3d " "	A. Staff rd, Owen, $15. Sold for $45	Ninth st.

CIGAR LEAF.

1st Best Hhd	Robertson & Winter, Bracken, $50. Sold for $57	Pickett.
2d " "	Robertson & Winter Bracken, $25. Sold for $33	Pickett.
3d " "	L. J. Bradford & Co., Bracken, $15. Sold for $17	Pickett.

To the Lady in whose name the best hhd. of Leaf Tobacco was entered regardless of classification.

1st Premium—A coffee and tea set of silver-plated ware, valued at $125, was awarded to Mrs. James Norris, of Mason.

2d Premium—Contributed by Wm. H. Crutcher—A silver fruit basket with ruby lining, valued at $75, was awarded to Mrs. W. P. Griffin, of Ballard.

BEST TEN HHDS.

1st Prem.—D. W. Settle, Ballard, $125, Louisville.
2d prem.—R. N. Wyatt, Ballard, $25, Boone.
3d Prem.—No award.

BEST FIVE HHDS.

1st Prem.—Mrs. D. T. Brame, Christian, $100 | Pickett.
2d Prem.—Richard Durret, Christian, $50 | Louisville.
3d Prem.—W. Thornberry, McCracken, $2 | Ninth st.

BEST THREE HHDS.

1st Prem.—J. H. Sublett, Ballard, $30 | Pickett.
2d Prem.—B. Williams, McCracken, $20 | Pickett.
3d Prem.—Birch & Parish, Hart, $15, Ninth st.

For the best prized and handsomest hhd—premium, $10—awarded to S. W. Pruett, Taylor.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Money more active at 6@7; Sterling in fair request at 109¾ per cent.; gold more active and firmer, opening at 90¾ and closing at 90¾@ 90¾. Government Stocks heavy and lower; United States 6's '81 coupons, 111; 5-20s coupons 105@106¾.

New York Weekly Bank Statement: Increase of loans, $92,747; increase of specie, $988,424; decrease of circulation, $60,173; increase of deposits, $2,750,671.

Stocks better:

U S 7 3-10 Cert	98	M S	94½
Pacific Mail	246	Ill Cen Scrip	117½
Toledo & Wabash	69½	C & P	113½
Erie	111½	C & N W	64¾
Hudson	146½	C & N	72¾
Reading	134¾	C & R I	111¾
M C	144½	P Ft W & C	115¾

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.

COTTON—A shade easier at 91 06@1 07 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western 7@10c bet'er at $7 00@7 70 for extra State; $8 10@9 25 for extra R H O; $8 30@9 for trade brands. The market closed quiet.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1 30@1 31 for State and Western.

WHEAT—Ic better at $1 61@1 71 for Chicago Springs; $1 65@1 71 for Milwaukie Club; $1 72@1 74 for Amber Mills, including a load of very choice, sold early in the day, at $1 75.

CORN—Heavy and lower at $1 62@1 63½ new mixed Western.

OATS—Opened firmer and closed heavy and lower.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm.

WOOL—Firm.

PORK—Lower with good demand at $32 75 for mess; $30 50 for old do; $32 25@32 62 for new do; $24 50@26 for old and new prime; $31 50 for prime mess.

BEEF—Firm at 9½@13c mess; cut meats quiet and dull; beef sides dull and nominally unchanged.

LARD—Little firmer.

BUTTER—Dull and lower at 25@33 for Ohio, and 30@38c for State.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

TRADE dull, in consequence of the unsettled rate of gold and sterling exchange.

FLOUR—Dull, and little export due. Superfine, $7@7 25. Extra, $7 37½@7 62½.

WHEAT—Firm. Red, $1 87½@1 88; White, $1 95@2 05.

CORN—Declining, at $1 58@1 60.

OATS—Advanced. Penna., 86c.

PORK—The Commissary Department took 805 bbls mess, at $31 75; 1,000 lbs shoulders, packed, at 14@15c; and 50,000 lbs shoulders, salted, at 12c.

LARD—Firm, at 14¾@15c.

WHISKY—Firm, at $1 32@1 33.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 6.

FLOUR—Dull and declining.

WHEAT—Dull; Kentucky white $2 05@2 08.

CORN—Firm, at $1 54@1 55.

WHISKY—Steady and quiet; Ohio $1 32.

COFFEE—Dull; rio 42@42½c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 6.

FLOUR—In steady demand.

WHEAT—Firm and dull; Milwaukie Spring, No. 1, sales at $1 48@1 49; Chicago, No. 1, sales at $1,46 and No. 2, at $1 43.

CORN—Firm but dull.

OATS—Sales at 85c. Other grains are nominal.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1,27.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, 1,335 bbls. Corn, 205,088 bush. Wheat, 318,538 bush. Oats, 189,464 bush. CANAL EXPORTS—Flour, 205 bbls. Wheat, 170,109 bush. Corn, 28,860 bush. Oats, 12,459 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

June 6.

GOLD—91@92. Silver, 78@80. The Demand Notes, 90. Market buoyant.

FLOUR—Unchanged, with a moderate demand. Superfine, $6 65@6 75; Extra, $6 90@7.

WHEAT—Quiet, at $1 50 for prime Red.

CORN—A good demand for Shelled at $1 18, but it is held at $1 20; Ear, dull at $1 08.

OATS—Held at 82.

WHISKY—Lull, and offered pressingly. Sales of 1,500 bbls at $1 28.

PORK—Held higher; at the close 32 was offered, and 33 asked.

BACON—Bulk S des and Lard 1/c higher, with a good demand. No change in Bacon and not much demand. Sales of Bulk Sides at 12¼c.

LARD—800 tierces at 14.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet.

BUTTER—Dull, declined to 20@21. Receipts, Large.

EGGS—24c; light supply.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.

FLOUR—Firm, and light business; unchanged rates.

WHEAT—Unchanged.

OATS—Quiet, at 99@99c.

CORN—In demand; mixed $1 23@1 24; choice white $1 25@1 26.

WHISKY—Drooping; $1 22@1 21.

COTTON—Firm; middling 80@94c; receipts 289 bales.

St. Louis Cotton Market.

COTTON—We closed our last report on an active and advancing market, prices ranging from 90c to $1. At this point buyers dropped off and there were no sales for two or three days. Since then sales have been confined to 6 bales damaged at 90c; 30 bags low grade and repacked at 85@87c; 18 bales ordinary and repacked at 85c; 12 bales low middling and repacked at 90c, and 30 bales middling at 96c ₰ lb. The market closes firm at the latter figure and some holders ask $1 per pound for middling.

Boston Copper Market.

Copper—The market is very firm for all descriptions, with light stocks. Sales of Sheathing at 55c; yellow Sheathing Metal at 33c ₰ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 55c; yellow metal Bolts at 49c. Ingot is scarce, and held at 44c ₰ lb, cash, with sales of Lake and Baltimore in New York at 43@43½c. Old Copper selling at 38@40c ₰ lb, cash.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

Iron—The market for Pig is quiet but firm in view of the scarcity and increased cost of transportation. Sales of Scotch No. 1, various brands at $60@62; and American No. 1, in very short supply and advanced to $62@64 per ton, cash and 4 months. Bar Iron is in moderate demand at the late advance in prices, with sales of common at $125@140; Refined $145@150 per ton.

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

The sales of the pig iron market are unimportant. We now quote Baltimore Forge at $82,50@85; Baltimore Charcoal No I, Charcoal, $85@86; other brands No I Charcoal, $82@83; No. 2, $80@82; No. 3 do, $78@79; Scotch do, from yard, $62,50@64; Anthracite No I, $80@82; No 2 do, $66@67, and No. 3 do, $54@56.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, June 7, 1864. }

Business was not very active yesterday. The sales made were, to a fair extent, principally for home purposes. The weather was pleasant for out-door transactions. Our rivers are down to low water mark. The boats have considerable difficulty in navigating through the shoal places. The "Emma Graham" came up with a fair trip. She will return to Zanesville at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day. The steamers "Reserve" and "Clara Poe," left last evening for Cincinnati with all the freight they could manage. The "Delaware" is announced for Cincinnati on Wednesday. The "New York," Capt. Lightner, will leave this afternoon for Cincinnati and Louisville. Among the sales we note as follows:—

SOAP—The demand for Silver Pearl was active; sales of 221 bars at 5c.

CHEESE—The demand continues active. There is a good business doing in lots for home consumption. Among the sales were 50 boxes choice at 15½c, 10 do 14½c, 25 do 15c, and 50 boxes Hamburg, 16c.

EGGS were in fair request. We note sales of 12 bbls at 21@22c per dozen.

GRAIN—We have nothing particular now to notice in regard to this article. Former prices have been partially maintained. Wheat—There was a fair demand for this article. The mill rates were, Red, 160; White, 170. Wagon lots sold a shade below these rates. Corn—Was in moderate demand; sales 150 bushels from steamer, 140. sales of 2 car loads at depot, 138. Oats—The market was not active; the supply was in excess of the demand. Sales, 700 bushels at 75@76c; sales 100 bushels from steamer, 81c. Barley and Rye were inactive; prices nominal.

FEATHERS—The market was firm. The sales were not large, dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet the wants of the City trade. The stock on hand is not large. We note sales as follows: Extra Family—Sales of 100 bbls "Star of the West" at $8 25; 50 bbls Gaff at $8 25; 120 bbls do at $7 75@8. Extra—Sales of 75 bbls at $7@7 12.

FISH—The market was firm, with a fair demand. Sales of 1 car middlings at $1 62 per cwt.

HAY—The receipts were light and former prices were well maintained. Sales of 10 loads at sales at $25@26 per ton.

BACON—The market was firm with a good demand for home use. The stock in first hands is rapidly disappearing. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders—5,000 lbs at 13c; 2,500 lbs do at 12½@13c. Sides—Sales 3,000 lbs at 13¾@ 14c. Hams—Sales 2,000 lbs Plain at 17@17½. S. C. Hams—Sales 4,000 lbs at 18½@19c; Canvassed do, 5,000 lbs do, 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was fair. Sales of 2,000 lbs at 18½@18½c.

MESS PORK—Prices have again advanced. Sales of 50 bbls at $30,50@31,00 per bbl.

FISH—The demand was fair and sales regular for all descriptions. Herring—Sales of 35 bbls of Baltimore at $11,50@$12,00. Lake do—Sales of 20 half bbls at $6,00.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of 500 bush reds at 80c ₰ bush.

LIME.—Sales of 60 bbls Louisville at $1,50.

GROCERIES.—The demand was only moderate for local purposes. *Coffee*—Sales of 30 sks Rio at 45½ 10 do, 46c. *Sugar* was in fair demand; sales 10 hhds Cuba at 18½c; 5 do New Orleans, 19@19½c. *Molasses* firm; sales of 25 bbls at $1,10 ₰ gallon.

SALT.—Market steady; sales of 500 barrels at $2,60.

WHISKY was still unsettled with sales of city rectified at $1,30@135; sales 75 bbls raw at $1,30.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 7, 1864

The market presented no new feature. The demand was not large, and the only sales that came under our notice was the following: Sales from Isabella Shaw Grey Forge 250 tons cash, " " 500 Tons Cold " " private terms.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—D Wallace, 120 sacks oats; H A Organ, 3 cars corn; Godfrey & Clarke, 20 sks rags; Fetzer & A, 212 sks oats, 15 obls flour; Smith, Park & Co, 1 car fire brick; 100 old castings; H Geer & Co, 50 do, 11 pkgs; W P Townsend, 5 do; Perkins & Co, 72 rolls paper, 5 bdls do, 1 bdl sacks; J Floyd & Co, 5 do rolls; Atwell, Lee & Co, 5 do rolls; McClurkan, Herron & Co, 5 do w boards; McDonald & A, 20 do bucke s; J I House, 15 do do, 10 do w boards; J H Ralston, 17 green hides; R G Loveman, 1 car metal; C W Batchelor, 1 do do; Bingham, S & Co 166 bgs corn; J J Rayla, 1 car staves; Culp & Shepherd, 150 bgs wheat; C Smith & Co, 1 bbl wine; Lauthenschlayton, 40 bbls wine; E D Hutchings, 50 bbls sane.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—Watt & Wilson, 40 hf bbls fish; McKee & Bro, 30 bedsteads; Adams & McKee, 14 bdls paper; Jas Wood & Co, 10 tons scrap iron; Hitchcock & Co, 100 bbls oil; Jas Bell & Co, 163 bgs rye; Schulfz, Son & Co, 18 bxs cheese, 1 bbl eggs; McDonald & Arbuckle, 100 bbl flour; J D Lang, 1 car old wheels; J C & H Lippincott, 2 bbls oakum; Hammer & Dunier, 1 pkgs mdse; R Dalzell, 10 bxs cheese; Webb & W, 31 do do; Lippencott & Co, 433 doz s handles; C C Balsley, 51 bxs cheese; Black & Co, 31 bxs do; Graham Crus P Co, 9 rolls leather; Bingham S & Co, 160 bgs corn; Gregg & Co, 100 bbls flour; Thos Bell & Co, 150 bgs corn; Dorrington & Co, 1 car corn; F Vangunder, 4 bbls eggs; B A Fahnestock & Co, 3 pkgs.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin G & B, 1 car iron; G Groves, 249 dry hides; McCullough S & Co, 11 bags rags, 1 Pelwell, 70 bxs butter, 3 bbls eggs, five Hawkins, 5 bbls eggs and 6 hides James Dain & Son, 16 sks oats; J G McFarland & Co, 32 sacks oats.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Co, 112 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lacesco Co., 56 barrels refined for New York.

Lockhart & Frew, 278 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Worring & King, 150 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 55 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Fleming Bros. & Co., 221 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

This is the second day's sale of tobacco sent for exhibition and competition for the prizes offered by the Agricultural Society. The result will be seen by the summary, prices are fully maintained, and rule remarkably high. A lot of 200 pounds rich, bright leaf, the produce of Ballard county, the old First District in the Southern part of the State, sold for $151 00, and many hhds went for $100 and upwards.

The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 267 hhds, as follows:

The sales at the Louisville warehouse were 86 hhds, which were offered for the premiums, chiefly shipping leaf, at a round average of $83 per 100 pounds. Very few hhds sold for less than $40, and the sale realized at this house over $50,000.

One hhd grown by Cann & Hodges, of Hart county, sold for $130 00. It was purchased by Willett.

One hogshead grown by W. J. Lacey, of Christian county, sold at $52 00, and one hhd grown by J. E. Summers, of Christian, sold for $51 00.

A nogshead grown by W. H. Cann, of Breckenridge county, sold at $53 00, and one hhd by Chelf & Frazier, of Adair county, sold at $50.

One hhd grown by Burton & Stewart, of Larue county, sold for $67 per 100 pounds.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

There have been but two rafts received this week, amounting to 800,000 feet. Rafts now are few and far between, and will be more and more so till we have high water. The wholesale price on the river bank is $25 and tending upward.

We annex yard prices for dry lumber, lath and shingles:

1st clear, ₰ 1000 feet	$61 00 @ .....
2d clear, ₰ 1000 feet	50 00@ .....
3d clear boards and fencing	27 50@30 00
Sheathing	30 00@ .....
Cuttyhunk	22 50@25 00
Joist, 16 feet and under	27 50@30 00
Joist, 18 feet and over	30 00@40 00
Dressed siding	27 50@30 00
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	45 00@47 50
" 1st rate	57 50@ .....
Shingles, A, shaved	6 00@ .....
Shingles, A, sawed	5 75@ .....
Shingles No. 2 sawed	3 50@ 4 00
Lath ₰ 1000 feet	7 00@ .....
Cedar posts, ₰ 100	50 00@ .....

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Oils—Sperm and Whale are better, and holders have advanced their prices to $1 20 for racked Whale. Lard $1 30 for No. 1. Lard is dull. Sperm, with more selling. Lard Oil is also better, and worth $1 15@1 20, the latter No. 1 winter. Linseed is lower, and quoted at $1 60. Petroleum excited and prices tending upward, with large sales, chiefly refined, in bond, at 64@65c, free Oil at 67@72c, and Crude at 38@40, closing firm at the highest figures, and the stocks very light.

The following are the receipts of crude and refined Petroleum at this port during the past week:

Crude, bbls	7,640
Refined, bbls	6,496

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The regular boot and shoe trade, as usual at this season of the year, is dull, and the inquiry for goods to fill army contracts. Manufacturers are doing something in this line, and industrially preparing for the fall trade; but the market is likely to open upon very limited stocks of really fine goods.

The leather market is just now, during the between season period, rather dull, and with a tendency to accumulation of stock, prices of nearly all descriptions have eased off a shade. We quote:

Hemlock sole of the various grades is selling at a range of 34@37c, the outside figure for middle weights; Oak is at 52@55c for common, and 56@57c for crop. Calfskins Buffalo is scarce at 51c. Rough Upper is very quiet at 38@45c for Hemlock, and 44@48c for Oak. Rough calf-kins are in better supply and selling at $1 25@1 40, for light and heavy; curried do., $1 50@1 75.

Boston Wool Market.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 550,000 lbs, at about the previous range of 70@88c for fleece, and 75@95 for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Illinois and Vermont fleece at 72@75; Iowa and Wisconsin do, 75@82½; New York do, 75@83; Michigan do, 80@85; Ohio and Pennsylvania do 82@83. Western and Easte n super pulled, 75@83, and extra do, 80@95. In Canada, sales 55,000 lbs at 72@80c, the latter figure for combing. In foreign the sales have been considerable at very full rates in view of the tariff, comprising upwards of 1,100 bales all descriptions, including 850 do Cape at 46@52; 160 do unwashed Odessa, private terms, and lots of Mestina at 36@42.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Tuesday, June 7, 1864. }

Business was not active. The stock on hand is very limited. The receipts by the river have been suspended for some days past. The present excitement is the Sanitary Fair. The oil dealers from the first have taken a very active part, and they intend to see it through. The market was firm for all descriptions, with a preference for crude. Among the sales of the latter, we notice as follows:

Crude—There is no stock to operate on at present, but the market was firm. Sales 100 bbls, for regular, at 55c, packages included; 55 bbls do at 55c. Sales of 400 bbls Kanawha oil; to be delivered during the present month, at 52c; while 50c was refused for 100 bbls in bulk.

Residuum—We note sales 50 bbls, delivered on board cars, at $5 25 ₰ bbl; 75 bbls do at the same figures.

Refined—The market was firm. The rates were as follows: Bonded city brands were held at 56@57c; Free Oil, city brands, 65c; Up River Oil was sold a shade below these figures.

Benzole was firm, with a moderate demand. Sales 100 bbls 25c for deodorized.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The market has been buoyant all through the week, with a steady advance in prices on all grades. Monday 181 hhds were sold; this was the largest sale of the season. Altogether, 769 hhds and 121 bxs have been sold as follows: 3 hhds scraps at $2 to 3 90; 1 stems at $3 50; 106 green and damaged lugs at $5 10 to 5 30; 194 factory do at $5 10 to 7 10; 125 planters' do at $6 20 to 10; 139 common shipping leaf at $9 40 to 16; 71 medium do at $15 60 to 19 90; 52 good do at $19 to $26 75; 68 common manufacturing leaf at $19 40 to 36 25; 10 good do at $30 25 to 38 75; 15 fine do at $41 to 49; and 3 fine do at $52 50 to 52 ₰ 100 lbs. Bids in the meantime on 82 hhds were rejected.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

HEMP—The market remains quiet as quoted last week. Jute is dull and depressed, and in little demand, while prime to choice undressed and dressed are in demand above supply. We quote old undressed hemp from $80 to $100@$; common new do from $90 to $110; prime do $115@120; strictly prime and choice $125@135; extra choice $137@140; good to prime dressed $230@235; strictly prime and choice $237@240 ₰ ton. Tow continues in steady demand, especially when covered; sales range at $85@85 for unco vered and at $90 ₰ ton for covered. About 600 bales have been sold during the week.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

Seeds—There is very little Clover seed offering and the dealers are buying at $6 50@7 per bushel. Timothy is quiet but firm, with further sales of 400 to 500 bushels at $3 per bushel. Flaxseed is in steady demand but rather lower, with sales at $3 40@3 37 per bushel, closing at the latter figure.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

Pig, Iron Mountain, cold blast | $75,00
Pig, Iron Mountain, hot blast | 65,00
Pig, Tennessee, cold blast | ——
Receipts of Pig Iron during past week, 305 tons
Receipts of Pig Iron same time last year, 1,953 tons
Receipts during the same period; 1863, 8,190 tons

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Manchester	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	May 21	New York	Southampton
Louisiana	May 21	New York	Liverpool.
North American	May 24	Quebec	Liverpool.
Africa	May 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Britannia	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
Hecla	May 25	New York	Liverpool.
City of London	May 28	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 27	New York	Southampton
Persia	June 1	New York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	June 4	New York	Liverpool.
America	June 4	New York	Southampton
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	June 11	New York	Southampton
Australasian	June 15	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 18	New York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 26	New York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New York	Southampton
America	July 16	New York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 20	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 5	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 8	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Westminster	May 10	Liverpool	New York
America	May 11	Southampton	New York
Hansa	May 14	Liverpool	New York
City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New York
Cedar	May 17	Liverpool	New York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New York
Virginia	May 24	Southampton	New York
Breman	May 25	Southampton	New York
Europa	May 28